THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."

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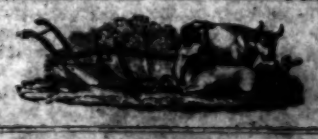
AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.
R. W. Allison, Concord, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER, 1839.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
21 Thursday,	7	1 4 59	
22 Friday,	7	1 4 59	*For November, 1839.*
23 Saturday,	7	2 4 58	h. m.
24 Sunday,	7	3 4 57	New 6 3 0 morn.
25 Monday,	7	3 4 57	First 14 4 2 morn.
26 Tuesday,	7	4 4 56	Full 20 9 2 even.
27 Wednesday	7	5 4 55	Last 27 5 15 even.

RURAL ECONOMY.



From the Journal of Commerce.

PROFITS OF SCIENCE FOR FARMERS.

The more any man thinks of the agricultural interest, the more thoroughly he must be convinced of the importance of it to this country collectively, as well as to vast multitudes of its citizens one by one. Of course we must take into consideration the improvement of the science, art, or profession, as it may be called. At present, it is comparatively in a crude condition throughout the country, though much more advanced in some sections than in others. In New England they are generally ahead of the rest of us; at least in many things: a result brought about partly by the sterner necessities of soil and climate, and partly by the greater age of their settlement and civilization. They have found out that not a *living* merely is to be found by it, but "*money*"—nay, fortunes; and this is a secret which we wish to circulate in other regions, where at present the richness of the soil, the general climate, speculation, transient circumstances, and good luck, are more relied on than skill, and whose agriculture is made in fact a mere *shift* rather than a science, or even a business. Let us illustrate our meaning by a few fresh specimens of Yankeeism. Take *peat land* to begin with. In some sections of this country there is a vast deal of it entirely waste. Not so in Massachusetts—not so in Middlesex county at least. Dr. Jackson, in his third Geological Report on Maine, gives us a letter from Mr. Phinney, of Lexington, Massachusetts, who says that he considers peat grounds by far the most valuable part of his farm—more valuable than his woodlots for fuel, and more than double the value of an equal number of acres of his uplands for the purposes of cultivation.

Some years since, it appears, he occasionally sold to his neighbors a few rods of his peat land yearly, to be cut out for fuel, at three dollars per rod, being at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per acre; but finding the sum to be less in its value for cultivation especially when laid to grass, he has declined making further sales at that price. He has raised on his reclaimed meadows, he adds, seventy-five bushels of corn, five hundred bushels of potatoes, or from four to five tons of the best hay, at a first and second cutting, to the acre, at a less expense of labor and manure than would be required to produce half this crop upon the uplands. He subjoins an account of the process by which these results are obtained, but our purpose is effected by calling attention to the subject, and for the details we must refer to the report above cited, or to the New England Farmer of September 11th. But we must not omit to mention that *tillage* is but *one* use of peat lands.—Mr. P. says: "I have for twenty years past resorted to my peat meadows *for fuel*.—These, with the prunings of my fruit trees, and the brush from my uncleared lands, have given me my whole supply." This, in some sections is a great consideration. There is something very pleasant, too, in a peat light. The smoke does not injure the eyes, and it is in every way more healthy than coal. One hint more:

"I have annually, for some years past, used on my farm some hundreds of loads of peat-mud, which is either thrown into my hog sty or mixed with fresh stable dung or lime. When mixed with green stable manure, the proportions are two parts of peat-mud to one of dung; and I am confident, from repeated experiments, that a load of this compost well mixed and fermented will give as great a produce, and a more permanent improvement to the soil than the same quantity of stable manure."

This, Mr. Phinney appears to understand himself all round. He is the gentleman of whom it was lately stated that he cleared three thousand dollars by his hogs. This, he says, is an exaggeration, but he confesses to a part of it. He keeps two or three hundred, besides pigs.

Again, we have an account of the farm of Col. Moore, of Concord, same county.—Much of his land, a few years since, was thought worthless, and, by the mass of farmers themselves, low, soggy, meadow, land covered with dog-wood and skunk cabbage. Nothing daunted, however, the Colonel went to ditching and draining, and so on, and the result is, that he has at this moment thirty acres of reclaimed meadow, which, for grass or any other crop he is not afraid to compare with any thirty acres in the county of Middlesex that might be selected from one or a dozen farms.

He cut last year from eighty-four rods of this meadow, by actual weight, of well made hay 2,805 pounds, and is confident that he has taken this year at the rate of four tons per acre. He has also raised at the rate of ninety bushels of corn to the acre. We have never seen, says our informant, a more promising field of ruta bagas, or finer oats than were growing at the present time on his place.

Take another illustration. A late New England Farmer gives an account of a Mr. Penniman's place at Dedham, near Boston. It contains about one hundred acres. Mr. P. is a Bostonian, and has taken it recently. The first thing he did was to make a geological survey of his premises, and he was rewarded by the discovery of two valuable mines, viz. One of fine granite where stones of almost any description may be got out for underpinning, door steps, &c. very valuable in Dedham, as there is a deficiency of good granite for building. Secondly, a valuable mine of meadow manure of which there is an inexhaustible supply. It is remarked that, although this farm has been cultivated probably from the first settlement of the town this treasure has remained undisturbed. The case reminds us of a similar one, not far from the same locality, and which fell within our own knowledge. A young man, self-educated, but *well* educated, came up from Maine, with cash in his pocket, to buy "a place." He wanted one near Boston, and found one to suit him. The owner showed him over it, and, among other things, extolled a little spot of green stone which in one place peeped out of ground; he thought $50 worth might be got out there as likely as not. Our young man saw for himself, and said nothing. He bought the place very low, the owner having in fact no idea of its value; and at present is receiving from his quarries alone a revenue sufficient to support him, while the price of the farm is at least double what it was in the market. And this again leads us to a good story, somewhere told by Mrs. Child, of a farmer, not fifty miles from Boston famous for the improvement he has made in the wild grape. He found a vine in the woods, which dozens of his neighbors passed every week as well as he; but he observed that where the oxen fed upon the vine the grapes were largest and sweetest. He took the hint. The vine was transplanted, and closely pruned. This produced the same effect as browsing had done; the nourishment thus, in a wild state, supported a great weight of vines and tendrils, went entirely to the body of the grape. His neighbors would have known this as well as he, Mrs. C. remarks, if they had thought about it: but they did not *observe*.

This attention it is—this intelligence—this being wide awake to business whatever it is—which makes the great difference, after all between one man's success and another's. It is lately remarked, that the observations made in regard to the grub-worm, or weevil, have led many farmers to sow their wheat late; by so doing they have saved their crops. It has been observed that the insect came out at a number of days. Hence, by sowing the wheat later, so that it should not be headed out, it was expected it would escape the ravages of the insect in question. And so it proved.

A farmer who will probably have 500 bushels of good wheat, is mentioned as having stated that if he had sowed it ten days earlier, as he intended to, he should have lost the whole.

Printer's Devils.—There are two accounts of the origin of this title. One of them says there was a Mons. Leville or Deville, who came over with William the Conquerer, in company with De Isane, De Val, De Ashwood, De Utfine, D'Umpding, &c. A descendant of this Monsieur Deville, in the direct line, proving very expert, became afterwards his apprentice, and in time, an eminent printer; from him the order of printers' Devilles, or devils, took their names. The other account says, if they took it from infernal devils, it was not because they were messengers frequently sent in darkness, and appearing as scoffers would suggest, but upon a very reputable account; for John Faust, or Faustus, of Mentz, in Germany, was the first inventor of the art of printing, which art so surprised the world that they thought him a conjuror, and called him Dr. Faustus, and his art the black art. As he kept a constant succession of boys to run errands, who were always very black, some of whom being raised to be his apprentices, and afterwards raising themselves in the world, he was very properly said to have raised many a devil.

Corn meal rusk.—Among the many delicacies in the form of bread, which render the enjoyment of breakfast so acceptable, we know of none more deserving of notice than one prepared according to the following receipt:

Take 6 cups full of corn meal 4 of wheat flour, 2 of molasses, 2 table spoonsful of salaratus, mix the whole together, and knead it into dough: then make two cakes, bake them as you would pone, for three quarters of an hour, and you will have one of the most grateful descriptions of bread that ever graced the table.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

American Newspapers.—Out of the thirteen thousand papers in the civilized world, upwards of eleven thousand are issued in the United State. How gratifying must this intelligence be to every American who loves his country and reveres her institutions.

WHAT IS USEFUL EDUCATION.

We put the question in reference to the great body of the American youth, who are to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, and, under Providence, to wield the future destinies of our country. Two principles should be aimed at—to provide for themselves honorably under ordinary contingencies—and qualifying them to become useful to society. The times as well as universal experience abundantly admonish that, however the children of wealth may indulge in indolence and dissipation, while their means last—the great mass of American youth must and ought to depend upon their labor for their fortunes and their usefulness. Fortune is at best precarious—patrimonial dependance is uncertain, and reliance upon the friendship or charity of the world, or upon office, is frail and debasing. Self dependance is the only sure stay. We are willing to help those who help themselves. Productive labor is the legitimate source of all the wealth, individual or national—and labor is profitable to the individual and to the nation, in proportion to the measure of intelligence and scientific knowledge which guides and directs its operations. Hence it is of primary importance that our youth should be effectually taught to labor, and that their minds should be early imbued with that kind of knowledge which will instruct them in the principles of their business, render it honorable, and make them independent in their conduct and in fortune.

We have, to be sure, Colleges and Academies more than can well be supported, or that can be made economical and useful.—But these are in a measure consecrated to the learned professions—to the privileged few—for they are privileged, inasmuch as they are the exclusive recipients of public bounty in the higher branches of learning. Productive labor receives little or no advantage from their teaching. Few of the youth who enter their halls, ever seek for a livelihood in the laboring arts. They learn to look upon labor as servile and demeaning, and to seek their living in what they consider the higher classes of society. They do not go to these schools to learn to work, or to learn to live by work—in the common meaning of these terms—but to learn to live without work or above work. They are virtually withdrawn from the producing classes. These young aspirants flock to the learned professions and genteel employments, as the avenues to honor and office; and notwithstanding labor is taxed heavily, in one way or another, to supply their real or imaginary wants, yet the genteel professions have become overstocked, and the threshold of many of them is crowded with small cabals, that hundreds and thousands are thrown back, as parasites upon society, exhibiting the melancholy spectacle of men born to be useful, but unable or unwilling, from the bias of a wrong education, to become so. Let the Standard of Education be raised.—*Geo Everett.*

CULTURE OF THE MIND.

Mind makes the man—
Want of it—the fellow.

This motto, somewhat altered from Pope, has a peculiar bearing upon the agriculturist. The farmer possesses all the privileges, and most of the advantages of other classes of the community; and if he will improve his mind, his influence will be as potent, and his example as salutary, as the influence and example of any other profession. The richest natural soil will produce neither bread nor meat without culture.—The highest natural gifts of intellect will not profit the possessor, unless, like the rich soil, they are cultivated with assiduity and care. Good culture not only improves the mind, and fits it for high mental gratification and enjoyment, but it lightens the toils and greatly increases the profits of labor. Franklin owed his fame, his fortune and his usefulness, to his early habits of study, of industry, and of virtue. Without these early habits, he probably would have risen to neither fame nor fortune. Some minds, like some soils, are naturally richer than others: yet even apparently sterile minds, like unfertile soils, may, by good culture, be made to yield great returns.—Let the young farmer, then, aspire to the highest honors of the nation, by cultivating his intellectual faculties; and if he does not attain the goal of his wishes, he may be sure of greatly improving his condition, and of benefitting others, provided always, that he is industrious and honest. However menial and servile agricultural labor may have been considered among the privileged classes of Europe, and however degrading it may yet be held by the would-be Aristocracy of America, it has commanded the respect of good men in every age, and constituted in our country, the favorite study and employment of a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison, a Monroe, and a Jackson; of an Humphrey, a Livingston, a Shelby, an Armstrong, a Lowell, a Lincoln, and a great many others, whose names will stand out in bold relief upon the future annals of our country. Let, then, no young aspirant for fame and usefulness, shun rural employment, because it does not feed his hopes of distinction; and let no one, engaged in this employment, forego the opportunity which his condition presents, of cultivating his mind, as the surest means of *making the fellow*, and raising the dignity of *the man*.—*Cultivator.*

We know of no portion of society who live more lonely than old batchelors. They eat alone, go to bed alone, rise alone and go to the devil alone.

"Here's to internal improvement," as the sick man said ven he swallowed a dozen of Peters' Pills.

From the New Yorker.

THE LOST PLEIAD.

The singular constellation of the Pleiades (or seven stars) is first mentioned in the Book of Job, chap. ix, verse 9. He asks: "Who [God] created with the Almighty, who made Arcturus, Orion, and Pleiades, and secrets up the stars?" This book is of great antiquity, indeed. Even in his day, Pleiades had a name, and was remarkable object in the heavens. It is known that, by comparing the starry firmament with descriptions and history of ancient times, some stars are missing from the heavens, and have been so for centuries. Whether they will ever appear again, or whether the appearance have turned out, expired by the limits assigned to them by their Maker, or gone to lighten up or adorn other parts of the great universe, cannot be known—Whether or not they have travelled away into space, and after a revolutionary lustration, will return and take their station, is also unknown; or whether it will be thrown over their stead by Him who "maketh up the stars," we know not. They are invisible to mortal eyes now. For more than eighteen centuries, the Lost Pleiad has been celebrated. New stars have often appeared in the galaxy, or milky way, and afterwards disappeared, but there is none, of all the heavenly lights, which has attracted so much attention as the departure of this one of the seven stars. Ovid was born 43 years before Christ. This Italian poet speaks of it: "Quæ septem—sex." Those which were seven are now six. The changeless state of society in the East, until lately, would seem to have enabled the shepherds on the plains and mountains of Judea, in their nightly observations of the Heavens, to mark the hour when the bright warder left her sphere. The fact seems admitted, although the time of its occurrence is unknown.

Hesiod flourished in the age of Homer, 907 years before Christ. The writings of Job, Hesiod, and Homer are among the most ancient known to the world. Hesiod speaks of the Oceanides (nymphs) daughters of Oceanus, to whom prayers were offered to protect sailors from storms and dangerous tempests. These daughters were seven. Pleione was their mother. There names were Calypso, Merope, Haile, Electra, Taygeta, Steropa, and Celeno. After death they were placed in the heavens, where they formed a constellation called Pleiades. Six of these daughters were espoused to distinguished heroes, who were apotheosised, or deified, as was then common to such men. Merope married Sisiphus, son of Eolus, a mortal; and, although she was changed into a constellation after death, like the rest of her sisters, looked more dim and obscure than the rest, and it was for that reason. Merope has at last disappeared. She is the Lost Pleiad.

One who writes beautiful poetry in our own country has given his version of this wonderful event in Nature, in the most pleasing manner, in the following short poetical effusion, to introduce which the foregoing remarks were penned. Its mythological structure is his own:

THE LOST PLEIAD.

There were seven sisters; and each wore
A starry crown, as, hand in hand,
By Hesper woke they led the Hours,
The minstrels of his virgin band.

And love would come at eve, as they
Were met, their vesper hymn to sing,
And lingered till it ceased, with eye
Of raptured gaze, and folded wing.

For ne'er on earth, in air were heard
More thrilling tones than to the lyre
Of heaven tuned, rose nightly from
The lips of that young virgin choir.

But they were coy, or seeming coy,
These minstrels of the twilight hour—
Nons of the sky, as cold and shy
As blossoms of the woodland bower.

'Twas eve, when Hesper came to wake
His starry troop, but wept; for one—
The brightest, fairest of the group,
Where all were bright and fair—was gone!

They found within her bower the harp
To which was tuned her vesper hymn;
The star-gems of her coronet;
And one was with a tear-drop dim.

They told how Love had at the gate
Of twilight lingered long before
The daylight set; but he was gone,
And she, the last one seen no more.

[*George Hill's Poems.*

THE BITER BITTEN.

A piscatorial lawyer, a short time ago, in the course of a predatory excursion against the finny tribe, was throwing his line in the river Welland at a village three or four miles to the West of Stamford, when he hooked a very fine pike; it required some little exercise of skill to get him to land, and his exertions were eagerly regarded by a gaping native; he was at length successful, and the gasping fish was laid upon the bank. Hodge expressed his wonderment at the open jaws and sharp teeth of Mr. Pike, and was advised by the lawyer (who was thinking perhaps of the many clients he himself had bitten,) to put his finger in the fish's mouth by way of experiment; 'Nos, nos,' said Hodge, 'but he may just take a grab o' my dogs tail, if he loike.'—Suiting the action to the word, he inserted the tip of the dog's tail between the jaws of the pike, which were instantly closed.—Away went the dog, and away went the fish dangling at his tail, to the high gratification of the countryman and to the dismay of the cunning lawyer. The latter raised a shout to stop the thief, and entreated Hodge to call back his dog; but calling was of no use, they were soon out of sight, and the fish, irretrievably lost to the quill driver, was soon deposited beneath the humble roof of the villager, who left the lawyer endeavoring to catch another fish, but not very well pleased at being outwitted by a rustic, who had thus proved himself to be the clever conveyancer of the two.—*Stamford Mercury.*

From the Gleaner's Magazine.

A SKETCH FROM LIFE.

An old fellow, whom we will call under that of Hardin, lived in the adjacent town of Charlestown last week, who would have made a capital subject for Dickens and might have set to Scott, for his admirable character of Trapbois of the Fortunes of Nigel. He was a miserly, close fisted old junkie, a real shaveling, who it was supposed by his neighbors, had scraped together an enormous will, in one way and another, a considerable amount of money. This was not known, however. Some said that he had money concealed in the earth—others, judging from his miserable manner in which he lived and dressed, that he had nothing but the few acres which he cultivated. He lived like the poorest, shutting his door upon every intruder—till at last Death knocked, and he was obliged to open. During his sickness he was wont to send daily for a small piece of silver and gold, hid in the wall of his cabin, which he would count over with that feeling of painful delight, which inhabits the bosom of the miser alone. Disease, however, wore down his frame rapidly, and at last he was unequal to the task of going through his daily custom of counting the pieces in his purse, and could only, as they were displayed before him, put them softly with his hands, as a lady gets her favorite dog on the bed. One day during the last stages of his disease, he sent for a neighbor, and expressed a wish to impart a secret to him. "Go down cellar (said he) and in the further corner you will find a tub. Raise it, and you will see a shingle, beneath which is a box." The neighbor followed the directions, and found a box of specie. "Now go to another corner"—said the miser describing the place. A day or two after, when he found he must soon leave all his earthly treasure, he desired to be raised up in his bed. His request was granted, when he immediately reached out his skinny hand beneath his pillow, and lo—another box was found cunningly concealed, containing about five hundred dollars in French gold pieces, which it is understood he took from one of the banks about the time of the suspension of specie payments. All these buried treasures were given into the keeping of his neighbor for the benefit of others. He said there was one other box, but that he didn't like to tell where it was, as he might want it himself. He however consented to write the place of interment on a piece of paper, so that the secret might not perish with him. He died soon after, and his hidden treasures—so inconsiderable sum—were counted over at the close of the funeral ceremonies.

Thus died at an advanced age, one whose only aspiration, through a long life, seemed varying it, where it could be of no earthly benefit to any one—a perfect miser—a lover of money, not for the blessings which it might impart and diffuse around him, but for its own sake—not for the sake of possessing it—for he feigned and was thought poor—but because the mere habit of acquisition had become a passion, and the bare consciousness of possession was a pleasure—a phantom of delight, which he could hug with rapture to his bosom. Well will it be for such if they have laid up treasures in Heaven as on earth. But we will not sermonize—the lesson conveyed by the sketch is left with the reader.

PRIDE MORTIFIED.

At a ball given in Pyrmont, a celebrated watering place in Germany, the tutor of a young count, a Gottingen student, requested a young lady to dance with him. Just as the dance was about to commence, the lady inquired of him, "With whom have I the honour of dancing?" "I am the tutor of Count Von Z——," replied her partner. "And a commoner, I presume," she rejoined; to which he answered in the affirmative. "Oh, then," continued the lady, as she withdrew her hand from that of the tutor, "I beg you will excuse me, for mamma has forbidden me to dance with a commoner." This rebuff completely threw the modest preceptor out of countenance, for on the continent to be so deserted on the eve of a dance, is to lose caste for the rest of the night, if no longer. It is supposed to indicate the existence of some moral taint discovered by the person who quits the side of another, and which is exaggerated into something heinous by the company, particularly if they are utterly ignorant of what it is. The young man quitted the room and sought the open air to breathe more freely and collect himself. His pupil followed him, and learned the cause of his distress. "You shall have ample satisfaction for this mortification," said the generous count, and hastened back to the ball room, followed by his tutor. The moment was propitious. Preparations were going forward for another waltz: the young count requested the rejector of his tutor to be his partner in the dance, and she vagerly accepted the proposal, no doubt greatly rejoicing at the immense stride which she had taken from ranking with the humble tutor, to pairing off with the wealthy noble. Just before the dance began, he addressed to her the question which she herself had put.—"With whom have I the honor of dancing?" "With Lady Von B——," she replied, "Oh, I beg your pardon," said the count, "but papa has forbidden me to dance with any but countesses," and instantly quitted her side. He had the satisfaction of hearing that his conduct was applauded by every sensible person in the room. Few will deny that it was a well merited punishment.

"I'll cut your acquaintance," as the sword said to the gentleman ven he vos a goin' to fight his friend.

New mode of Resuscitation from Drowning.—At the late annual meeting of the Bristol Humane Society, the society's silver medal was presented to Dr. Fairbrother, of Clifton, for his exertions in recovering a boy who had been under the water in the floating harbour a quarter of an hour, and another quarter of an hour had elapsed before the doctor could get him to the dry. The mode adopted by Dr. F. was to insert the nozzle of a pair of bellows into the mouth of the patient, and to inflate the lungs, but it is very seldom that persons are recovered by this method if they have been longer than a few minutes under the water.—*Worcester Journal.*

Something New.—The butchers of Cincinnati have formed a "Butcher's Library and Mechanics' Society," and have commenced a course of lectures at their meetings. Do not smile gracious reader. Among these class are to be found Bank Directors and Bank Presidents with no small share of the wealth of the Emporium of Pork in the western world.

"That's a thumper," as the mortar said to the pestle.

A BOX

WAS taken from one of the Offices of the Masonic House, containing a pair of fine *DUELLING PISTOLS*, with the necessary apparatus belonging thereto. It has either been taken through mistake or malice. Any person returning the same shall be rewarded for their trouble. The Pistols are English make, and Plate box containing them is Mahogany.

Nov. 19, 1839. 6t

BOYD'S HOTEL,

Charlestown, S. C.

THE undersigned (formerly of the Charlotte Hotel, North Carolina,) takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the travelling community, that he will open the Hotel (kept by the late Maj. Morris,) on the corner of King and Queen streets, about the 1st of December next. With his experience and the undivided attention which he will give, he flatters himself that those who favor him with their patronage, will be satisfied and feel at home. No pains and no efforts will be spared. The House is now undergoing a thorough repair which will make it present quite a different appearance.

J. D. BOYD.

November 1, 1839. (1)

COMBINED ATTRACTION!!

CIRCUS AND GIRAFFE Exhibition United.

TO be exhibited at Charlotte on Monday, November 25th, 1839, for **one day only**, Hours of Exhibition from half after 12 to 4 P. M. Admittance **50** Cents. Children and Servants half price.

The Proprietors of the Giraffe and New York Circus and Arena Company respectfully inform the Public that they have entered into arrangements to travel and exhibit together at the same time and place under a pavilion large enough to hold both exhibitions and accommodate 3,000 spectators.

The Giraffe or Camelopard.

This stupendous, majestic, and beautiful animal is acknowledged to be the greatest wonder of the animal kingdom. It is not only the tallest of all known creatures, but the rarest and most singular character. It has been the greatest desideratum of naturalists in all ages, and but few specimens have been seen for the last thousand years. It was known to the Persians about 2,000 years ago, having been brought as a present to Hystaspes, father of Darius I, several centuries before the Christian era, by Abyssinians, who brought it from the interior of Africa, where alone it has ever been found.

THE CIRCUS.

This exhibition is fitted up in a style which renders it superior to any thing of the kind in the country. Every exertion will be made on the part of the Equestrians as well as the Managers to make it interesting and worthy of patronage.

The scene in the circle will present a variety of new and interesting feats of Horsemanship and other varied scenes of amusement and Equestrian Exercises, which will constitute the most delightful and genteel entertainment ever offered in this place.

MR. NELLIS,

A young man, born without arms, will give an Exhibition with his Toes at the same time and place of the Giraffe Exhibition.

For particulars of performance see bills.

Admission **25** cents. Entrance to this splendid Exhibition from the inside of the Giraffe and Circus Pavilion.

The above will be Exhibited at Concord on Tuesday, November 23d, 1839.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this

Mr. Legare, in his speech in New York, illustrated the Spoils System by reference to the case of Muhlenberg and Wolf.

"Hitherto he had spoken of the effects of the system on the *character of the nation*, and of course, of the department of public affairs committed to his charge. There was another aspect of the subject—he meant the effect of the same principle on the relation between the Executive and its subordinates. That was just what arbitrary and corrupt power always suffers from its instruments. This never fails. It is the tyrant's doom all the world round that he is the slave of his Janissaries.—Does any man doubt this who has eyes to see what has been passing before them within the two last years? Did not the developements made to the House during the last session, hasty and imperfect as the investigation necessarily was, show that fact beyond all doubt? Had they not read the most extraordinary correspondence that Lad ever been printed, between the head of the Treasury and some of his defaulters in office? 'Will you be so good as to resign,' says the Secretary, in his most insinuative manner. 'Faith, but I will not,' says the sturdy demagogue. 'Then, give up the public money!' 'I don't do that either; and beware you touch me—we are strong, and we can shake your administration about your ears.'"

This had not been confined to obscure persons and to distant places. In the city of Washington itself, in the face of the whole nation, a scene had occurred which attracted little attention, because (he supposed) such things are becoming mere matters of course. He meant what had taken place on the appointment of that very worthy gentleman Mr. Muhlenburg, to the place he now holds of Minister at Vienna. The present Collector of Philadelphia, Mr. Wolf, was at that time filling the highly responsible and respectable office of Comptroller of the Treasury at the seat of Government. He had been a rival candidate with Mr. Muhlenburg, for the place of Governor of Pennsylvania. When therefore, the appointment of that gentleman to Austria was announced, in the true spirit of a system which teaches every popular leader of the day to regard the country and the government as his property, as mere spoils—this gentleman is said to have regarded the nomination of his late competitor to something higher than his own place, as injustice to himself. He accordingly resented it in the proper spirit. He threw up his commission of comptroller in disgust, and was ready to retire to the bosom of that people who, he seemed to think, would be sure to make common cause with him for such a personal wrong, although neither he nor they had any other fault to find with the Administration, being then, as they now are, its most devoted supporters. Well, what was the course of the Executive? Did he say to the man, whose conduct was so flagrant an offence to the dignity of the country—who had dared, on a personal ground of that kind, to infringe the liberty of the Executive itself in the exercise of its most undoubted prerogative for a high national purpose—did the President tell him in that language of lofty and severe, because well merited indignation, such a preposterous pretension on the part of any citizen of this country ought to call down upon his head—"Go! begone! if there were no other reason for dismissing you, this is enough; go, and see whether the people of Pennsylvania are ready to make your imaginary private griefs a ground of public war—I shall defend the honor of the government, and fulfil the duties of my station, at every hazard." No, gentlemen, you know it was not so—you have all heard that Mr. Wolf's demands were treated as quite reasonable, and that he is now the successor as collector of Philadelphia of his own successor as comptroller of the Treasury. If this is not history, let it be denied; if it is, what will posterity say of it, and how can the people of this country—how can you bear it?"

Don't give up the Ship.—The National Intelligencer, in copying from the Nashville papers a letter of Mr. Crittenden the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, of which we subjoin an extract, justly applauds its generous and manly tone, and especially its commendation of the untamed spirit of the Whigs of Tennessee, and its timely rebuke of the notes of despondency, whose melancholy sound occasionally reaches our ears along with the wailing of the autumn winds. This "craven cry," to which Mr. C. indignantly alludes, is unworthy of a just and honorable cause.

I have received and read with deep sensibility the published copy which you were pleased to enclose me of the proceedings of "the Whig Mechanicks and Young Men of Nashville," at their meeting held on the 10th instant.

The grateful sense I feel for the notice with which they were pleased to honor my name on that occasion, is not the only gratification which I experienced on a perusal of those proceedings. It is with sincere satisfaction that I perceive in them and other indications, the buoyant and indomitable spirit of the Whigs of Tennessee. Though disappointed and defeated in their late election, they are unconquered still: no craven cry, no voice of despondency is heard from their ranks. Overthrown, but undismayed, they seem to rise from their fall with strength increased and resolution more animated for a renewal of the contest.

To such men, striving in the cause of patriotism,—and with a spirit so noble, victory belongs. It may be snatched from them for a moment, but it must be only to be regained in greater triumph.

From the Nashville Banner.

MR. SPEAKER THOMAS.

A most novel, extraordinary and disreputable proceeding on the part of Mr. Speaker Thomas was witnessed last night in the House. At the close of the discussion on the nominating resolutions, Mr. Bateman offered in lieu of those resolutions the following:—

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the people in the [illegible] they may wish to make of candidates to fill the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

Seeing, we presume, that this resolution, if voted upon, would place the majority in an unpleasant attitude, the Speaker of the House called the member from Henry to the Chair, and announced his intention of offering an amendment, provided the House would give him time to prepare it. Time having been allowed him, he, the Speaker of the House, offered the following:

Resolved, That the amendment offered by the member from Lawrence is offered to embarrass the majority.

The Speaker was proceeding to offer some remarks in favor of his amendment when he was called to order by the member from Lawrence, on the ground that the amendment offered by the Speaker was out of order, as being irrelavant to the subject under discussion and as imputing motives to him, the member from Lawrence, by which he was far from being actuated.

After a few minutes, the Speaker resumed the Chair, and pronounced his own amendment to be out of order.

We venture to say that conduct so disreputable, on the part of a Speaker of a representative body, is unprecedented in the annals of legislation. The history of Tennessee legislation may be searched in vain for such an outrage on the rights of members and so gross a violation of the duties of the Chair. It remained for the Van Buren Speaker of a Van Buren House of Representatives to bring this stain upon the character of our legislative proceedings.

Finding that the amendment of the member from Lawrence could not be otherwise got rid of the majority sprung the previous question, and passed the resolutions nominating Mr. Van Buren and Col. Polk by a strict party vote.

From the Richmond Whig.

The Loco Focos of Tennessee have been in a state of great unhappiness ever since the election in that State, lest Judge White should hold on to his office of Senator. They made much noise about his intention to resign a year ago, when ill health had borne him down, and they much fear that he will imitate the conduct of some of the patent Democrats in other States, who have held on for years against the voice of the people, and who only acknowledge the obligation of instructions, when it operates against the Whigs.

The Madisonian thus treats the subject:

JUDGE WHITE.

Since the Destructives carried the State of Tennessee by political turpitude and chicanery, they have been unceasing in their efforts to push Judge White from his stool. We do not wonder at it—there is a daily beauty in the presence of that pure and exalted patriot, which makes theirs hideous; hence the ghost of the blood-stained Banquo, was not a more unwelcome visiter to the tyrant at his feast, than would be Judge White to the ruling party in the Senate. We most sincerely trust he will not resign. At this particular juncture, the nation at large, as well as the State of Tennessee in particular, has a deep interest in his retaining his seat. We cannot bear the idea that a station held with honor to himself and usefulness to the nation, should be yielded to make room for some of those suppliant tools that have been engendered through the base degeneracy of the times. Although in some instances, the private station may be the post of honor, yet in others it becomes the duty of the Statesman country. We feel persuaded that however much Judge White may have desired repose, their base attempts at intimidation will nerve him to a proper resistance of their nefarious schemes.

Suppose Judge White should have intimated a desire to the Governor of Tennessee to resign, are not such things common and of every day occurrence? Give us the power and we can show that Mr. Forsyth took umbrage at being offered a mission to Austria, resigned his seat in consequence, and sent a long article to the Globe detailing his grievances, which was only suppressed at a late hour, after Van Buren had taken the alarm, and sent to pacify him.

Again, did not Mr. Cass, while acting as Minister of War, twice send in his resignation, which on solicitation he was induced to recall? These are notorious facts, and thousands of other instances might be adduced had we time to hunt them up.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

POLITICAL PORTRAITS.

Mr. Locke's New Era—the real Simon Pure—thus speaks of a portion of his party:—

"Agreeing as we entirely do with the opinions and measures of reform advocated by the original Loco Foco separatists, we nevertheless believe from observation and experience, THAT SOME OF THE MOST PROMINENT OF THESE PERSONS ARE THE VERIEST VILLIANS IN EXISTENCE. Not a few of them are at this moment the pimps AND SUBSERVIENT TOOLS OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE, and the authors of all the disturbance and discord that exists in the party."

Mr. Locke is certainly a good witness in this cause. No man knows the people of whom he speaks better than himself, and it is not for us to question his statements.

"Strange such difference there should be
"Twixt tweedle-dum, and tweedle-dee."

"I LEAVE THE AFFAIRS OF THE INSTITUTION IN GREAT PROSPERITY" said Nicholas Biddle on retiring from the Presidency of the Bank of the United States in March 1839. In six months thereafter, the Bank suspended specie payments.

See there now, say the Van Buren folks, what a false, lying varlet that Biddle is—how he attempted to palm upon the country a gross deception. Well, may be he did; but let us see what some other folks have done.

"I LEAVE THIS GREAT PEOPLE PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY" said Andrew Jackson on retiring from the Presidency in 1837. *In one month, yes in thirty days thereafter, ruin swept over the land like a whirlwind.*

Is Mr. Biddle the only man in the world who has made a mistake?—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

A Novel Sight.—A Hull (Eng.) paper says: 'A aged lady went down to York by railway the other day, and could scarcely believe her eyes when she found herself so suddenly transported under the walls of the ancient city. When we asked what she had seen on her route, she answered, 'All that she had time to see was a hay-stack flying past!'

Miss Melinda Stanton of Randolph county, N. C. fell dead from her chair on the 11th inst. She was 16 years of age, and apparently in good health.

THE "SOUTHERN CONVENTION."

The "Planters' and Merchants' Convention" assembled at Macon, Georgia, on the 23d instant. On organising the body, upwards of one hundred delegates were found to be in attendance. Of this number, only two were of South Carolina, (Gen. James Hamilton and Mr. Schultz, of Hamburg,) the greater portion being from Georgia, with a small sprinkling from Alabama and Florida. Dr. Thomas Hotze, of Columbus, Ga., was unanimously chosen president, and Charles A. Higgins appointed secretary.

General Hamilton, who had been charged with a mission to Europe, to further the interests of the planters and merchants of the South by proposing arrangements with some great commercial houses on each side of the channel, in regard to consignments of cotton, made report to the convention of the result of his mission.—It appears from his report that General H. on his arrival in Liverpool in August, lost no time in conferring with the houses of Humphries & Biddle; Prince & Fountaine; Molyneaux, Weatherby & Co.; Parker & Co; Holford & Co.

And a couple of weeks later, he held conferences, at Havre, with Messrs. Delaney & Co., Dupasseur & Co., Fitzay, Viel & Co., Lewis, Rodgers & Co., Hottinguer & Co. Wells & Green, Bounefis & Co. and Boisgerand & Co. To all these houses (says General Hamilton) I explained fully the measures which had been suggested by the meeting at New York on the 5th July last, for the consideration of this convention, and the duties which it would be expected that they would discharge, under the proposed agency; that by placing them under no advance in fact, and merely as the acceptors of bills, drawn by or endorsed by the responsible Banks at the South at long sight, it would be expected that their attention would be directed to the most advantageous sales of the respective consignments confided to their care, and to acting in entire concert together in reference to the best interest of those whose property they might hold.

The report in conclusion, alludes to the "understanding" had with these houses respectively, which understanding seems to have been submitted to the action of the convention, though it is not published. According to the report, it remained for the convention to choose from among the houses named or to delegate the trust elsewhere, as they might deem proper. A series of resolutions were then submitted by Col. Gamble of Florida, one of which disclamed, for the convention, all intention or wish, by its action to obtain for American Cotton, higher prices than such as will naturally result from the law of supply and demand; and assumed, that the necessity for holding such convention, would not have existed, but for combinations and measures adopted elsewhere, for disturbing the operation of that law.

The resolutions were referred to a committee of twenty-one. After which the convention adjourned.—*Balt. Pat.*

A Dreadful Earthquake.—A letter from India gives an account of a dreadful earthquake, with which the city of Ava was [illegible] the 3rd of March last. After some preliminary particulars, the account proceeds:

The earth was rent in several places into wide chasms and fissures from ten to twenty feet wide, from which deluges of water had gushed, and a large quantity of gray earth was thrown up, covering the places around with several feet deep and emitting a sulphurous smell. The rapid current of the Irrawaddi, was even reversed at the time of the shock, and ascended up its bed for a while. The old cities of Ava and Tsagaim with their numerous pagodas and other edifices, have also been reduced to heaps of ruins, and their walls shattered and thrown down. The towns and villages above and below the capital, have likewise suffered, and it is reported that some have even been swallowed up and others destroyed by inundation. The number of persons that perished here and the surrounding towns and villages, amount to between 200 and 300, which number may, of course be expected to swell as reports arrive from more distant places. Amongst those who died are Mr. Harspest, the wealthy Armenian merchant, and three children of Mr. Avsnees. These were the survivors of a family of six children, and he has now been deprived of them too. We have, indeed to be grateful to Providence, that though we have been in the midst of so many dangers, and where so many have perished, none of us have suffered either in person or property. We owe certainly our escape to the house being built of the same light materials as the generality of buildings here, but we had nigh been swallowed up by some openings and gaps in the earth, for some of these were not many yards from our residence. An occurrence like this is not in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants in this country, nor is there any mention in one of their historical records.

An Affair of Honor.—A poet and a collector of dray taxes fought a duel recently in New Orleans. After popping away at each other four or five times, the poet was made to believe that he had shot his man, when he fled and hid himself in a wood.—The next morning he was found shivering in a swamp, having written while shivering there three verses of an ode on the death of his antagonist.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Matrimonial Felicity.—In this week's Register we publish an article from the Boston Transcript, re-counting some extraordinary instances of longevity in conjugal union. We can add one more to the number. Mr. Jonathan Davis, of Barnstable, was married to Miss Susannah Lewis, in April, 1771. They are now 90 years of age, were born on the same day, and have lived together in the marriage state *sixty eight years and six months.*—*Yarmouth Register.*

At Craven Superior Court, Wm. Harper was convicted of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hanged on the 13th Dec. next.—*Fayet. Observer.*

LATE FROM MEXICO.

By the barque Ann Eliza, Captain Biscoe, at New York from Vera Cruz, we learn that the French brig Nicaise had just received on board the first instalment of the $600,000 agreed to be paid to France by the Mexican Government.

The conducts conveying the above money to Vera Cruz from the capital not having arrived the day previous to that appointed for its payment, the French Consul called on the Commandant of Vera Cruz and threatened to protest the following day. He was answered that there was no occasion for such proceedings, as the money was ready for him. The commercial houses at Vera Cruz subscribed the amount immediately, and lent it to Government until the conducts should arrive, which was then on the road, about 30 leagues distant from Vera Cruz. The money was paid to the French Consul on the day it became due.

No news from the capital. The Republic was in a state of tranquility. The Federalists having been completely put down, the Central Government were more firmly established than ever. The Congress were proceeding to reform the Constitution, agreeably to the expressed wish of the ex-President, Santa Ana.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The Houston Telegraph of the 16th announces the deaths of the Hon. Henry Umphreys, Chief Justice of that city; the Hon. Robert Barr, Postmaster General; and Dr. A. A. Anderson, late of Vicksburg. The Houston Intelligencer states that these deaths were from yellow fever. This disease is said to be both at Houston and Galveston.

About the first of this month, a party consisting of thirteen men, one woman, and two children, started from a settlement, about ten miles below the city of Austin, for the purpose of making a permanent location on the San Gabriel river, about sixty miles above Austin. After having travelled about twenty miles above the "new city," the party were attacked by a body of Indians, and the whole thirteen men killed on the spot. The woman and her two children were not found. The attack was made in an open prairie. It appears that the Indians surrounded and charged upon the party, who fought manfully to the last. The names of the individuals killed are, two Reeses, of Brazoria; John Webster, John Stillwell, Wilson Flesher, of Virginia; Martin Watson of Scotland; Brazley, Nicholas Boyler, Milton Hicks, of Kentucky; William Rice, of Virginia; Albert Silsbey, of Kentucky; James Morthos, of Texas; Lesaher, a musician; and a negro man.

Business at Houston is almost at a stand still.

One of the brigs for the navy has arrived at Galveston; she is called "the Brazos," and is a most perfect specimen of naval architecture. [She was built in Baltimore.]

The volunteers which lately left Galveston did not go to San Antonio, as was intended, but have joined the troops under command of Colonel Neil, the whole force amounting to about 450. The route of march will be up the Brazos to the mouth of Nolanville Fork, and down to the west fork of the Trinity to operate against the Cherokees, or other hostile Indians.

New route from Charleston to New Orleans.—We observe by the papers of the South, that the new route from Charleston to New Orleans, which has been contemplated for some time past, was to go into operation on the first of the month. It is promised that passengers shall be carried between the two above named points in about four days travel. The route is as follows:

Charleston to Brunswick, Geo., Steamboats. Brunswick to Tallahassee, about 175 miles, stages. Tallahassee to Iola on the Appalachicola river, about 40 miles, stages. Iola to St. Joseph's, 25 miles, Rail Road. St. Joseph's to Mobile, touching at Pensacola, Steam-boats. Mobile to New Orleans, Steam-boats.

As travellers can now come from Boston to Wilmington in three days, and hence to Charleston in 12 hours, they will be enabled, as is here indicated, to go from Boston to New Orleans in less than Eight days, and nearly all by what may be call inland travel.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Number of oaks necessary to build one ship.—When we consider the number of trees that are required to build a single ship, and the length of time necessary to bring them to maturity, it becomes the duty of every landed proprietor to plant for the sake of posterity. "An oak in a good soil and situation," says South, a practical planter, "will, in 75 years from the acorn, contain a ton of timber, or a load and a half of square timber." By a report of the commissioners of land revenue, respecting timber, printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that a 74 gun ship contains about 2,000 tons, which, at the rate of a load and a half a ton, would give 3,000 loads of timber; and would consequently require 2,000 trees of 75 years' growth. It has also been calculated that, as not more than 50 oaks, containing a load and a half of timber in each can stand upon an acre, 50 acres are required to produce the oaks necessary for a 74 gun ship.—*London Paper.*

Extraordinary Leap.—Wednesday, just as the Mercury steam packet from Hull to Gainsborough was leaving the former place, a woman was observed making her way on the pier, and although the packet had got several yards from the end of the pier, the woman took a leap of five or six yards, both in height and distance, and actually dropped safely on the packet without receiving the slightest injury.—*London Courier.*

A Tory Pun.—The Tory Journals are trying to play off their little stock of wit upon the name of M. M. Noah. This is no wonder, for the Major is a sharp and lasting thorn in their sides. They say that the initials of the Major's name when he sold himself to the United States Bank, stood *for More Money Nicholas.* According to this way of deciphering the first letters in a name, then the initial letters in the name of Wm. M. Price, when he ran away with $200,000 of the public monies, stood *for With Martin's Permission.*—*N. Star.*

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

A High-handed Measure.—The way the sheriffs in Mississippi contrive to take the "responsibility" should be a solution to all the other States, and deter them from the folly of making their judicial and executive officers eligible by the people. The Circuit Court of Adams county, Mississippi, was to have been holden on the first Monday of October, the day fixed by law, but it was the interest of the people to postpone the administration of justice a few months longer, to allow time for the raising of another crop. To carry the popular wish into effect, the following plan was hit upon, the success of which the result will show. On the first day for the opening of the court, the judge, whose appointment it was on the circuit, took his seat on the bench as usual. After doing so in compliance with the regular routine of business, he ordered the sheriff to open the court. Instead of obeying the mandate of the Court and crying out "O yes, O yes," &c. &c. the aforesaid high executive functionary stepped towards the judge, and handed to him a bit of paper, saying "here is my resignation." The judge informed him he could not receive it.—"Wherupon," says the Canton Advocate, "the sheriff, as we are informed, absquatulated, and will not, as is supposed, be heard from again before November, when, for his meritorious discharge of his official duties he hopes to be honored by a re-election." This is the second time that the administration of justice in the same county was thwarted by the resignation of the sheriff.

Such was the eagerness to come out in the *Great Western*, that berths could have been sold by the fortunate holders for ten guineas premium. Off Ireland the gallant ship encountered, we learn, strong head seas and gales, which caused much rolling and pitching, and general sea-sickness of the whole company, with the exception of some ten or a dozen.—*Star.*

INTRODUCTION INTO ENGLAND OF THE ART OF MAKING SILK.

The culture of silk was anciently confined to China. Britain, however, possesses some advantages over warmer countries for raising silk, although this article is generally imported from the latter. The manufacture of silk is carried on to a great extent at Derby: the number of hands to which it affords employment is upwards of one thousand, including children and women. The original mill called the silk-mill, by way of distinction, is the first and largest of its kind in England, and stands upon the island in the river Derwent. The introduction of this manufacture into England, was attended with some circumstances of an interesting nature, and of which we shall give the reader a brief account.

The Italians were long in exclusive possession of this art. About the year 1715, John Lombe formed a resolution of visiting Italy, to procure drawings or models of the machinery necessary for the undertaking, but as admission to the Italian silk works was prohibited, he could only obtain access by corrupting two of the workmen. Through their assistance he inspected the machinery in private; and whatever parts he obtained a knowledge of during these visits, he recorded on paper, before he slept. By perseverance in this mode of conduct, he made himself acquainted with the whole; and had just completed his plan, when his intention was discovered, and his life being in extreme hazard, he fled with precipitation, and took refuge on ship-board, accompanied by the two Italians who favored his scheme; they all landed in England about the year 1717. Lombe then erected his mills at Doberry, and the following is a brief account of those mills.

The extensive fabric, which contains the machinery stands upon piles of oak, doubly planked and covered with stone work, on which are turned 13 stone arches, that sustain the walls. Its length is 110 feet; its breadth thirty-nine; and its height fifty five feet six inches. It contains five stories besides the under works, and is lighted by 468 windows.

In the three upper stories are the Italian winding engines, which are placed in a regular manner across the apartments, and furnished with many thousand swifts and spindles and engines for working them. In the two lower rooms are the spinning and twist mills, which are all of a circular form, returned by upright shafts, passing through from the water wheel. Their diameter is between twelve and thirteen feet; and their height nineteen feet eight inches. The spinning mills are eight in number, and give motion to upwards of 25,000 reel bobbins and nearly three thousand star wheels belonging to the reels. Each of the four twist mills contains four rounds of spindles, about 180 of which are connected with each mill, as well as numerous reels, bobbins, star-wheels, &c. The whole of this elaborate machine, for one only it is, though distributed, as we have mentioned through five large departments, is put in motion by a single water wheel, twenty three feet in diameter, situate on the west side of the building.

All is whirling and in motion, and appears as if directed and animated by some invisible power, yet mutually dependant as every part is, any one of them may be stopped and separated at pleasure. This arises from every movement being performed by two wheels, one of which is turned by the other, but when separated the latter preserves his rotary motion, while the other stops as the impelling power no longer operates. The whole number of wheels is about 14,000. There is a model of this work in the Tower.

Paper Mill Destroyed.—The valuable paper mill of Messrs. Ducket & Shee, near Morristown, New Jersey, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Loss $15,000—no insurance. The machinery, tools, and materials for making paper, belonging to Mr. Knight, were destroyed. Paper saved.

Cattle.—The New York Star says: "One thousand head and more have made their appearance at our market. Beef should be reduced in price—no cuts higher than a shilling. Cattle can be purchased at $7 per hundred.

Gold Seeker.—A North Carolinian, now living at St. Louis, in Missouri, has written a series of letters to the Editor of the Greensborough (N. C.) Patriot, in one of which we find the following paragraph, which speaks volumes in favor of "letting well enough alone":—

"It is the rankest folly for any man who is doing well in North Carolina, to go west for the purpose of bettering his condition—he cannot do it. If he has nothing there, he may probably (and it is only probable) get something by going west; but even then the chances are against him. Every kind of business is overdone, and very discouraging. There are some mechanics of all kinds there is employment for, with the exception perhaps of some few favored spots. There are more lawyers, doctors, and preachers than you find the means of obtaining an honest living; and there are also more "speculators" than there ought to exist in the whole Union. As to farming, if you [illegible] it is a good business, and may be made profitable anywhere; and if a man will not make it so in Carolina, he may go with that pair of oxen to the west—he cannot open it, even went there without working in the west as little as it will pay where else. Then if he can switch himself where he [illegible] friends—what necessity is there for his removal? Let every one ponder upon these things, before determining to forsake a country for an uncertainty."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The Philadelphians are opening the winter season with lectures on various topics connected with literature, science, the arts, and every day life. This is a much better kind of amusement than theatres and shows of a similar character, and cannot fail to diffuse much intelligence, correct the tastes of youth, and elevate the standard of public morality. If there is a city in the world in which one would like to "domiciliate," as a learned doctor of Lancaster county terms it, that city is Philadelphia.—*Pennsylvania Telegraph.*

The United States Gazette states the following fact, which remarkably illustrates the increased facility of the communication between Europe and this country by the introduction into use of ocean vessels as packet-ships: Capt. T. Hays left Philadelphia just six weeks ago, and returned in the Great Western, having, in the intervening time, visited London and spent fifteen days with his friends in that city.

From the Middle Monmouth Advertiser.

MOST INFAMOUS!!!

Our City was thrown into great consternation on Saturday morning last, from a report that two young men of the most amiable and unexceptionable character had been *lynched* the night previous by a company of five men. The facts, as we have heard them are briefly as follows: These two young men were on guard, as they have been during the last two weeks, for the protection of the city. At about 11 o'clock on Friday night, the 16th ult., they were seized in the streets, carried into a carriage, and driven about two miles from the city, where they were *stripped*, TIED, and WHIPPED WITH A COWSKIN!! A pile of wood was also placed around them, and threatened by the monsters *to be fired.*—This however was not done. The reason alleged for this inhuman violence, was that these young men had *set fire to the City Hotel*, and this information was derived from one of the gang of *Lynchers*,—a man of notoriously despicable character, who would not be believed on oath by two men in this city. Yet without any other proof, or any further inquiry, the innocent young men were seized, and their persons most inhumanly and shamefully mutilated. And the actors in this infamous transaction were some of them CONSERVATORS OF THE PEACE!!! One holds the office of JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, and MEMBER OF THE CITY COUNCIL!! Another is one of the COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND REVENUE FOR MOBILE COUNTY!!! We blush—for the honour of our City, we blush, to tell the degrading truth.

As soon as the transaction was known in the city, the city patrol promptly took steps for the arrest of the offenders, and before morning, three of them were lodged in jail. The other two were not to be found. The three were brought before the Mayor in the morning, and all the facts being fully proved, they were fined to the extent of the Law. They were then immediately arrested on a warrant from a Justice of the Peace—brought before justice Lane, and bound over to Court in a bond of $5000. The *Justice of the Peace* (!) gave bonds, and immediately took the Pascagoula stage. The other two being unable to give security, were committed to jail. In the afternoon the two others came in—gave themselves up—and executed bonds in $5000 each, for their appearance at Court. Never have we known such indignation in a whole community, as was exhibited here on Saturday.—Not a single breath of suspicious of guilt rest on the young men, and the sympathy for them is unbounded and universal.—Whilst toward the vile and unprincipled monsters, who have thus inflicted on them this personal injury—who have violated the sanctity of the Law, and disgraced our city, there was one universal feeling of deep indignation, contempt and scorn. Never have we known a feeling so universal, and at the same time so intense. Not a single breath has been heard in their defence. For their conduct there is not a single palliating circumstance.

Notwithstanding the deep indignation, and the unprecedented excitement which prevailed, we are proud to say, not a single *attempt was made at violence*—even the degraded *conservator of the peace!!* was suffered to pass quietly to the stage, and make his exit. Our citizens have acted nobly in thus abstaining from doing what their indignant feelings must have prompted. The unprincipled men who have thus caused the blood of injured innocence to flow—who have thus trifled with the feelings of this deeply afflicted community which was straining every nerve to maintain the supremacy of the law, and preserve its own honor inviolate amid all its trials—these men, aye, and men of property too! who have thus wantonly, and inhumanly inflicted on Mobile—yes, it is on MOBILE—this degradation, we trust never will have the impudence again to show their faces in her streets. It is a transaction, under all the circumstances, of the most revolting character, and the actors in it can never hope to be forgiven by the citizens of Mobile.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 1, 1839.

Amount issued under the provision of the act of October 12, 1837, viz. $10,000,000 00

Of that issue there has been redeemed 9,740,889 21

Leaving outstanding $259,137 79

Is lieu of these redeemed there has been issued under act of 21st May, 1836, $5,709,810 01

Of that issue there has been redeemed 5,562,643 15

Leaving of that issue outstanding 147,166 86

Aggregate of first and second issues outstanding 406,304 65

The issues under the provisions of the act of the 2d of March, 1839, amount to 9,937,376 21

Of that issue, there has been redeemed 839,400 00

Leaving outstanding 9,097,976 21

Making the aggregate of all outstanding $9,294,180 86

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

AMERICAN SILK.

The other day we were shown a beautiful ribband, fit for the bonnet of the fairest lady in the land, which had been manufactured at Economy, Beaver county, Pa. We have frequently before seen specimens from the same source, among which there were vestings, handkerchiefs, &c. equal to any of foreign origin. We make these remarks to show that the United States can and will become a great silk growing and manufacturing country. For some years immense quantities of sewing silk have been manufactured in the Eastern States, and all that is wanted to ensure the production of all other fabrics of the same material, is to protect the enterprise by erecting a dyke against the foreign flood, like that which now protects sewing silk. We have said—we have climate—we have enterprise—and we have men, women and children;—all we want to turn the morus multicaulis into gold, is not enchantment or the crucible of the Alchymist, but plain, matter-of-fact protection at the hands of the government.—*Pa. Telegraph.*

New York, Nov. 3.

Second Delivery.—A large brown paper package which, being directed to a passenger, had been left on board the Great Western, but not called for, was yesterday opened for the purpose of ascertaining what ought to be done with the contents. Within the brown paper was found a brown bag, and in the bag about THREE HUNDRED LETTERS, addressed to mercantile houses here and throughout the country. The people in London who wrote the letters can possibly unravel the mystery. We suppose we could guess right ourselves; but it is not exactly a subject to try experiments upon, and so we just publish this for the "benefit of whomever it may concern."—*Jour. of Comm.*

Printing by the yard.—The Philadelphia North American of yesterday notices the receipt of a roll of printed paper, seventy feet in length—from a printing office now in operation at Hanover, N. H. This enormous sheet contains eight books of 160 pages each! The register is stated to be good, and the impression clear. The North American says of this establishment, that the rags are taken in at one door and stitched books delivered at another, at the rate of some thousands of volumes per day. The sheet received is printed on both sides with the Spelling Book. What promise for the rising generation!—[*Baltimore Patriot.*

Trial and Conviction of Jones.—The Georgia Journal says: "The trial of Henry Jones, who, it will be recollected, was demanded by the Governor of the State from South Carolina, and who was supposed to be engaged in the murder of a Jew Pedlar named Elias Isaacs, who was murdered and concealed in a hollow log near Clinton, last November, came on at Jones' Superior Court last week, and after an investigation of three days, was found guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court. The evidence being entirely circumstantial, he was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for and during the term of his natural life."

Another Slave Case.—The Westchester, Pa. Record, of Tuesday, says:—A black man, who has for a few months been in the employ of Dr. Perkins, at Coatsville, in this county, was arrested on Friday last, and brought before his Honor Judge Bell. After a hearing, the fellow acknowledged that he was a slave, and he was remanded to the claimant. He is about 26 years of age, and had been in this State since May last. He was from Loudon county, Va.

Whitefield's Eloquence.—An officer in Glasgow, who had heard Mr. Whitefield preach, laid a wager with another, that at a certain charity sermon, though he went with prejudice he would be compelled to give something. The other, to make sure, laid all the money out of his pockets; but, before he left the church, he was glad to borrow some and lose his bet. On another occasion, Mr. Whitefield preached in behalf of the inhabitants of an obscure village in Germany, which had been burnt down, and collected for them *six hundred pounds*. After the sermon, Whitefield said, "We shall sing a hymn, during which, those who do not choose to give their mite on this awful occasion may sneak off." No one stirred: he got down from the pulpit, and ordered all the doors to be shut but one, at which he held the plate himself, and collected the above sum.

The new Custom House at New York, is estimated to cost three millions of dollars, and the one at Boston five hundred thousand dollars. The actual expenditures, however, it is said, will exceed these estimates.

Charlotte:

Thursday, November 21, 1839.

GENERAL REVIEW.

On Tuesday last, the Regiment of Cavalry, the 1st Regiment of Volunteers and the 80th Regiment of Militia, were reviewed at this place by Maj. Gen. B. M. Edney. The day was uncommonly fine and brought together a large number of spectators. The Cavalry and Volunteers looked well and performed their various evolutions with considerable precision, and the Militia performed with credit. The General and his Staff, who were handsomely equipped, seemed to be the greatest object of attraction; and from the manner in which the review was conducted, we think he has established his character as a fitting for to become a very efficient officer. After the review he addressed the troops. Upon the whole we have never seen a review pass off with more general satisfaction and pleasure to all concerned.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH!!

It is with feelings of joy that we announce to our readers this week that the Whigs have carried the State of New York again. This result is as gratifying as it is unexpected to us, when it is recollected that the President has been for near three months travelling over the State for electioneering effect, naturally calculating that if he failed to carry his native State, his chance was rather a bad one in others. We are glad that in this instance State pride has had no influence in biasing the People of New York to support an Administration whose every measure seems to bring a curse with it, but they have stood unflinchingly by their principles. As far as we have heard the Whigs have only lost one of the city of New York 4 and have gained 7. We are astonished that the Whigs have done so well having to contend against the whole power and influence of the government, and they deserve the everlasting gratitude of the Whigs throughout the country. We had almost "despaired of the Republic," but since this result, we shall "take courage" and press forward with renewed energy. We copy the following from the Raleigh Register:

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

☞ *The People again Triumphant!* ☜

The intelligence received from the recent Election in NEW-YORK—the great battle-ground of the Union—brings the gratifying assurance that the Whigs have again gloriously triumphed over all the arts of their opponents. Unterrified by the disastrous results in other States, and determining to stand firmly by their principles, despite of partial reverses, the friends of good government in the Empire State have made one gallant and successful effort for FREEDOM and VICTORY.

At the Election last Fall, the Whigs succeeded in choosing a majority of the House of Representatives of the State; but the Locofocos retained their preponderance in the Senate, and by a high handed and *factious* mode of procedure, refused to go into an election of U. S. Senator, and thus defeated any *practical* advantage to the Whigs. Now, however, the Whigs have both the SENATE and the HOUSE!—thus triumphantly *gaining*, by successive efforts,

A WHIG GOVERNOR!
A Majority of Congressmen! and Both Branches of the Legislature!

In the *City* of New-York, by a shameful outrage on the freedom of the elective franchise, the Office-holders have succeeded in carrying their Ticket. But

In the *interior* of the State, the honest Farmers and Mechanics—the bone and sinew of the land—have come up gallantly to the rescue. With *them*, the power of Executive patronage and the interference of official hirelings, were of no avail. They have increased their majorities in many counties heretofore redeemed, and have signally routed Locofocoism in several of its strong-holds.

The State Senate will consist of 19 Whigs and 12 Locofocos—leaving one District yet in doubt.

In the House of Representatives, the Whigs will have a majority of 12 or 14 votes—thus effectually wresting from Locofocoism the power again to set at nought the known will of the People.

In Columbia county, the residence of Mr. Van Buren, the Whigs have carried their whole Ticket, by a majority of 200 votes! This county went against us last Fall.

In fact, if we except the City of New-York, wherever the Whigs entered into the contest with a determination to succeed, their efforts were successful.

☞ So much for the *three months'* electioneering tour of President Van Buren! All his *personal* exertions, added to the unprincipled efforts of his THOUSANDS of OFFICE-HOLDERS, have been thwarted by the firmness and intelligence of a virtuous People. But yesterday, the army of official hirelings were boasting of the complete ascendancy of their doctrines—vaunting that their reign would be perpetual—that the spirit of the Whigs had been broken down—and that they could now force upon the country any favorite measure at their option. Trumpet-tongued, has the voice of the People warned them of their mistake. At the ballot-box, the only safe guaranty of liberty, has popular opinion proclaimed the downfall of the *regular* dynasty—proclaimed that a disgraceful termination awaits their career of dissipation and folly.

☞ The proceedings of the Temperance Convention lately held in Salisbury, shall be published next week.

☞ A destructive fire occurred at Chicago on the morning the 27th ult. which destroyed 16 stores, 9 offices and 1 hotel. Loss $50,000.—Goods worth $100,000 was saved in a damaged state.

Whig State Convention.

We copy the following notice of the Whig Convention, held in Raleigh on the 18th instant, from the Register. We shall give the proceedings at length in our next:

This body assembled on Tuesday last, in remarkable full force, considering the unpropitious state of the Weather. The rain fell in unceasing torrents through the day, and the punctuality of the Delegates in their attendance afforded most gratifying evidence of their enthusiastic zeal in a good cause. No doubt, many of the neighboring counties, where meetings had been held, were unrepresented, because the Delegates were deterred by the inclemency of the day, from encountering the discomforts of a soaking ride. The Convention was, however, sufficiently full for all useful purposes, and the assertion may be safely hazarded, that never was there held in North-Carolina a more imposing meeting. But few young men were present, the larger proportion of Delegates being from the ranks of the venerable in years, and the irreproachable in character. But it is no purpose of ours, to make any labored eulogy on the character of the Convention. Pressed, as we are, for time and space, we can only, this week, communicate its proceedings to the public, which has not been done without extraordinary effort on our part. Hereafter, we may indulge in more extended commentary.

It will be seen, that JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford, glorious Guilford, has been nominated as the Whig Candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair—a man, whose name has long been associated with whatever is pure in patriotism, and lofty in integrity.

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, has been also recommended for the Presidency, and a pledge given to support NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE of New York, should he be the nominee of the National Convention for the Vice Presidency.

Governor OWEN, of Bladen, and JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell, were appointed State Delegates to Harrisburg.

A faithful account of the Proceedings, taken down in short-hand, will be found subjoined—"nothing extenuated, or aught set down in malice." All that we profess to give is the *spirit* of the Speakers.—With these brief remarks, we willingly trust the result of the labors of the Convention with the people, having no fears that victory will perch on the Whig banner, if in the language of its estimable President, *every man does his duty.*

☞ Theodore Sedgwick, of Stockbridge, Mass. while addressing a public meeting at Pittsfield, was seized with a sudden flow of blood to the head, and shortly after expired. He was a man of the most enlarged views and of the warmest philanthropy.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER will be published after the 1st of January, 1840, twice a week at $5, and once a week at $3. We wish Mr. Gales success in his enterprize.

The Legislature of GEORGIA convened at Milledgeville on the 4th inst. Robert M. Echols, Esq. of the county of Walton, was elected President of the Senate without opposition, and David J. Bailey, Esq. of the county of Butts, Secretary, without opposition.

In the House of Representatives, Joseph Day, Esq. of Jones county, was elected Speaker without opposition, and Joseph Sturgis Esq. of Muscogee, Clerk.

In the Legislature of Tennessee, a proposition having been made, in conformity with the new Governor's suggestion, to instruct the Bank of Tennessee and branches to resume specie payments, it came up for consideration in the Senate on the 29th ult. and was rejected by 14 votes to 9. Among the *Yeas* were two Whigs, and among the *Nays* were six Van Buren men.

Missouri Election.—The election, under the Governor's Proclamation, for a Representative to Congress from the State of Missouri, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. Harrison, was held on Monday, the 28th ultimo. Returns of the election in the city of St. Louis, and part of the county, have reached us. In St. Louis city the votes were, for Grimsley (Whig) 928, Jamieson (Adm.) 572—being a gain to the Whigs since the last election. It is probable, however, that the Administration candidate will have succeeded in the whole State, especially as the Whig candidate was brought out so short a time before the election.

Michigan Election.—The election in Michigan for Governor and members of the Legislature took place on Monday and Tuesday, the 4th and 5th instant. We have returns of the first day's vote from Detroit—1,163 votes had been cast, and the Whigs were in fine spirits. A traveller arrived at Cleveland, who left Detroit on Tuesday night, reports that the majority in the city of Detroit for Woodbridge (the Whig candidate for Governor) is about 40 votes

Vermont.—In the House of Assembly of Vermont, on the 23d ult., a resolution, condemning the Sub-Treasury, and instructing the Senators, and requesting Representatives to vote against it, was carried, 115 to 107, as an amendment to Mr. Partridge's resolutions, in favor of the scheme.

Illinois.—Gov. Carlin, of Illinois, has issued his proclamation, convoking an extraordinary session of the Legislature of that State, on the second Monday of December. Great interests of the State, he says, are involved, requiring speedy legislative action.

Connecticut Elections.—At the election for town officers which has recently been held in most of the towns in Connecticut, the Whigs have carried three or four more towns than they did last April, and have since then gained upon the Locos. Connecticut will remain true to her Whig principles.

Horrid Murder.—As one of our Citizens, Mr. Fullenwider, on Tuesday was at his plantation, at the High Shoals of the Catawba, he noticed a Negro fellow on a horse, fording the River. From his actions Mr. Fullenwider suspected something wrong, and on his landing questioned him, and from his hesitation, and other appearances, immediately arrested him, and brought him to Lincolnton Jail. We have since heard that Mr. John A. Forsyth, a respectable Citizen of Iredell County, was passing through the county on his way to Alabama with this and several other negroes, and on Sunday night last was brutally murdered while in his tent asleep, having his brains dashed out with an axe. The negro, then, took one of the horses and made his escape, while the others alarmed the neighborhood. From all the circumstances and his confessions since his arrest, Abner, the prisoner is believed to be the murderer.

Much credit is due to Mr. Fullenwider for his spirited conduct.—*Whig Banner.*

Death of the Hon. W. W. Potter.—Extract from a letter to the Editor of the Globe, dated Harrisburg, (Pa.) Oct. 31, 1839.—"It is with deep regret I inform you of the death of the Hon. Wm. W. Potter, member of Congress from the 14th Congressional District of this State. He expired on Monday last, at his residence in Bellefonte, after an illness of some two or three weeks.

Those who were instrumental in bringing out Mr. Fisher for Congress in the Salisbury District, avowed it as their primary object to put down what they were pleased to term caucus dictation—that is a nomination by delegates selected for that purpose. The Western Carolinian also had much to say, pending the canvass in that District, about caucuses and caucus nominations, and recently the Carolinian in stating the fact that the Whigs of Rowan had had a meeting, and appointed Delegates to the Raleigh Convention, presumes that said Convention "is to save the people the trouble of making a Governor." We now make this reference for the purpose of saying, that, inasmuch as the Van Buren party of the State is to hold a Convention of its own in January for the same object, that of nominating a candidate for Governor, we shall expect the Carolinian, with all those who supported Mr. Fisher, to oppose the nominee of the Van Buren Gubernatorial Convention.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

By the following paragraph, taken from one of the late London papers, there seems to be no reason to doubt that the Government of Prussia has consented to act as Mediator in the matters yet in controversy between the United States and the Republic of Mexico:

"Mr. Wheaton, the American Minister at Berlin, has brought to a successful termination the negotiations which have been so long pending respecting the mediation between the United States and the Republic of Mexico. The King of Prussia at first hesitated to accept the mediation tendered to him by the two transatlantic republics, on account of the extreme complexity and delicacy of the question in dispute, (especially as growing out of the civil war in Texas;) but, these disputes having been amicably adjusted between Mexico and Texas, he has consented to name M. Von Roenne, the Prussian Minister in the United States, to decide as arbiter in cases of any difference of opinion which might arise between the members of the mixed commission which is to examine the remaining claims of the two Governments or their citizens upon each other."

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The pressure upon the money market is unabated. To-night, it being the night of the week's pay day, it is believed that 4,000 persons at least, men and women, will be turned out of employ. Almost all who are connected with the Southern trade are discharging what workmen and workwomen they have, particularly the makers of clothes for a Southern market, the hatters, the manufactures of machinery, of carriages, &c. &c. They do this because it is impossible to sell what articles they have, or to collect what is due, or even to raise money to pay their hands. Failures take place as a matter of course in such times, and the anxieties and pains of the merchants, as well as their sacrifices in order to meet their engagements, are truly deplorable.—*Nat. Intell.*

It is stated in one of the New York papers, on the authority of gentlemen from Baltimore, that "there were Whig voters, actually registered, who did not vote" at the late election in that city, more than sufficient to have made the Whig ticket triumphant. If this be so, all that we have to say upon it is that those Whig gentlemen have a great deal to reproach themselves with. But is it true?

The effect of the foreign news upon the money and stock markets has been favorable. The arrangement the United States Bank, through Mr. Jaudon, has made for the protection of its foreign bills, is news highly agreeable and satisfactory, inasmuch as parties interested here are anxious no longer, and as American credit *pro tanto* is protected. Stocks have all risen to-day. U. S. Bank nearly 10 per cent., and there is a much better feeling in the street, though it cannot be said there is as yet any actual relief in the money market.—*Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.*

We have late accounts, says the Alexandria Gazette, direct from "the Hermitage," in Tennessee, which represent General Jackson as in his usual health, and his life likely to be prolonged in consequence of the excitement produced by the result of the election in Tennessee, and the suspension of the Banks—an excitement which is grateful to his temperament, and under which he always thrives.

The N. Y. E. Post seems to have become the official organ of the Abolitionists as well as of the Administration. It is a natural alliance—at the North!—*Lynch. Vir.*

In consequence of duty bonds falling due, there was on Thursday a large demand for silver, for which as high as fifteen per cent. premium was paid.—*Poulson's Advertiser.*

New York, Nov. 9—Evening.

Notwithstanding the Bank let out a little and confidence is gaining strength, yet the money market is still very tight. Good notes are sold at 3 per cent. a month. There are, it is true but few failures—very few to what were anticipated—but there are some, and among them men who have stood firm for the last thirty years, through embargos, non-intercourses, wars and panics—whose credit has never before been shaken or suspected.

Most of the orders for Flour for England have been countermanded by the last steamer, and no more shipments have been made. Indeed some of the Flour previously ordered has been ordered to be sold here. The shipments now are wholly to France, and it is not certain they will continue.

Cotton.—The decline that has been submitted to appears to have been stopped.—Prices are now steady, but wholly for home consumption. Sales of Uplands at 10 a 11; Mobile 9 a 12½; Orleans 10 a 13.

Disinterested Democracy.—The influence of the office-holders in the large cities is not properly understood or appreciated. The People at large are but little aware of it, and, perhaps, many even of the Whigs may think that it is overrated. It has, however, within the last year or two, become so conspicuous, and those who wield the offices of the Government have become so unblushing in their interference in elections, and in their contribution to party funds, that the indignation of the community is fast rising against them. A New York paper furnishes a striking proof of the immense money power which is wielded by the office-holders in a single ward in that city. It gives the names and salaries of the office-holders resident in that ward. They are eighty in number, and their joint salaries amount to $56,455 per annum. Amongst them we notice the names of Alexander Ming and Levi D. Slamm, well-known characters. Now, when an important election comes on, here are eighty men in pay to carry out the designs of the Government in one ward.—They are taxed—say ten per cent. on their salaries. This alone raises a fund of near six thousand dollars! What reason is there for surprise that such machinery should succeed!—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

In the President's House there is a row of plain painted *pine tables*, used by General Washington, as we understand, when he was President, and on which *his* entertainments were spread! They, in contrast with gorgeous furniture, which now decorates the President's Mansion, show the progress of luxury in our country, and give rise to reflections not altogether agreeable, or favorable to the present times!—*Alex. Gaz.*

Et tu Brute.—Berks county, Pennsylvania, has the honor of boasting that it has always given the largest loco-foco majority of any county in the United States.

It will hardly be credited that in Berks—"democratic" Berks—a meeting, and a large one too, has been held upon the subject of the suspension, at which resolutions were passed calling upon Governor Porter to convene the legislature, in order that authority may be given to the banks to issue *one, two* and *three* dollar notes.—It is even so. Who would have thought it? Mr. Van Buren should pay another visit to "his democratic fellow citizens" in old Berks.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Appointments by the President.—R. B. Gilchrist, Esq. to be U. S. Judge for the district of South Carolina, in place of the late Hon. Thos. Lee, deceased; and E. McCready, Esq. to be U. S. Attorney of the same district, in place of R. B. Gilchrist, promoted.

Improvement in blowing Rocks.—It is said that Mr. Vavnagher, a German in the Brazils, has made the important discovery that *sawdust*, (particularly of soft wood,) mixed with gunpowder, in equal parts, has thrice the strength of gunpowder alone when used in blowing up rocks.

In New York a young man named Gardner, a son of the assistant Post Master General, was committed to prison for three days for grossly insulting the Inspectors of the Election.

New Goods! New Goods!!

JUST received and for sale, a handsome assortment of

STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Books and Stationary, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware and GROCERIES,

direct from New York and Philadelphia, cheap for CASH, Country Produce, or on short time to prompt payers. Please call and see.

N. B. TAYLOR.

Charlotte, Nov. 10, 1839. 9tf

P. S. All the Notes and Accounts due the late firm of Taylor & Chaffin, are yet in my hands and will be until the 1st of January next, at which time all which remain unpaid will, without respect of persons, be put out for collection.

N. B. TAYLOR.

Nov. 10, 1839.

DAVID COWAN,
House Carpenter, Joiner and Builder,

SOLICITS a share of patronage from the citizens of Mecklenburg county. He can be found at his residence, 6½ miles from Charlotte, on the Camden road.

Nov. 1839. 11?

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the 13th day of December next, to the highest bidder, the **Plantation** where Sarah Haynes, deceased lived, containing about **200** acres of land, lying on the waters of Paw Creek. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

WILL. COOK, } *Execu-*
DAVID C. HAYNES, } *tors.*

Nov. 18, 1839. 11

N. B. Persons making purchases at the former sale and not complying with the terms, must settle by the 13th of December, or they will pay cost.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

MARRIED

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. S. Williamson, Mr. BENJAMIN F. BOYD, of Charlotte, to Miss TIRZA, daughter of the late Wm. Rea, of this county.

DIED

In Simsbury, Conn. Aug. 28th, Capt. ASA CORNISH, aged 64; on the 27th, Mr. ELISHA CORNISH, aged 67, (brothers)—on the 31st, Mr. ELAM CORNISH, aged 29; on the 7th of Sept., Mr. NORTON CORNISH, aged 27; on the 18th, Mr. NEWELL CORNISH, aged 25; on the same day, Mr. NATHAN CORNISH, aged 29—all sons and only children of the said Elisha Cornish; on the 8th of Oct. Mrs. LYDIA CORNISH, widow of the said Elisha Cornish, 74—all of typhus fever. Thus the whole family, in a few weeks, were called from time to eternity, but leaving a near relative bearing the family name.

DIED,

In Salisbury, on the 31st inst. Col. THOMAS J. MOORE, Member of the Bar in Cabarrus. No man in this community could have been entertained better when in company, or more deeply lamented. Possessing a mind of the highest order, he had already, during the short period he was permitted to practice at the Bar, distinguished himself as an advocate. He stood high in the estimation of his brethren of the Bar, as well as in that of the community generally. His bold, manly and chivalrous bearing in public and correct and amiable deportment in private, could not have failed to produce such an effect. He died of typhus fever. He was taken ill the day after his return from North Carolina, whither he had gone to spend the summer with his friends and relations. He left an affectionate wife, and other near relations, by whom he was believed to mourn his loss.—*Carolina (Miss.) Whig Advocate.*

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—NOVEMBER 13.

Brandy, Peach,	45 a 50	Feathers,		45	
do Apple,	40 a 45	Iron,		5½ a 6	
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Molasses,		38 a 40	
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Nails, cut,		7½	
Bale Rope,	8 a 12	Sugar, brown,		8 a 12½	
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,		16 a 20	
Cotton,	8½ a 9½	Salt,		80 a 90	
do Bagging,	16 a 20	do in sacks,		$2½ a 3	
Corn,	60 a 70	Wheat,		80 a 90	
Flaxseed,	$1 a $1½	Whiskey,		40	
Flour,	$4½ a 5	Wool,		17 a 20	

CHERAW—NOVEMBER 8.

Bacon,	11 a 12	Iron,		$85 a 6½	
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Lard,		10½ a 12	
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,		45 a 50	
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,		50 c	
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,		$3 a 6	
Cotton,	9 a 10	Sugar,		10 a 13½	
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, in sacks,		$3 a $3½	
Flour,	$6 a $7	do bushel,		$1½ a	
Feathers,	40 a 50	Tallow,		a 13½	

COLUMBIA—NOVEMBER 9.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,		75 a 80	
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,		40 a 50	
Bacon, round,	12 a 14	Iron, Sweden,		$6 a 7	
Butter, country,	18 a 25	do English,		$5 a 6	
Cotton,	9 a 10	Lard,		13 a 15	
Mackerel,	$10 a 18	Molasses, Cuba		45 a 50	
Flour, country,	5½ a 6½	do N. O.		50 a 60	

CHARLESTON—NOVEMBER 9.

Bacon,	15 a 16	Lard,		12½ a 13	
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 20	Mackerel, No. 1		13 a 14	
do Tow	12 a 16	do No. 2		11 a 12	
Bale Rope,	8 a 11½	do No. 3		7 a 7½	
Cotton, upland	9 a 11½	Nails, cut,		7½ a 7½	
Coffee,	11½ a 12½	Rice,		60 a 90	
Corn,	a 75	Shot, assks,		$1½ a $1½	
Flour,	00 a 00	do bulk		00 a 00	
Iron, Russia,	5½ a 00	do P. Island		40 a 00	
do Sweden,	5 a 00	Sugar,		7 a 10	
Molasses, Cuba	00 a 00	Loaf and Lump		14 a 18	
do N. O.	00 a 00	Tea,		35 a 91½	

Read This!

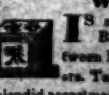
ALL persons indebted to the firm of Williams & Boyd, are notified (for the last time) that unless they pay up to H. B. Williams, (with whom an arrangement has been made to settle the debts) by the 10th of January next, their Accounts and Notes will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for suit. The business of the firm requires this course.

J. D. BOYD.

Nov. 18, 1839. 9tf

NEW STORE
ON THE
CASH SYSTEM.

W. W. ELMS



IS now opening in the Brick Tenement, between Mr. Spring's and Messrs. Taylor, Harris & Co.'s a splendid assortment of

English, French, India, Italian, and American
Staple and Fancy GOODS,

entirely new and bought with CASH, consisting in part as follows:

Blue, Black and fancy colored CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATTINETS, of all qualities and prices,
Red, Green, Yellow and White FLANNELS,
Salisbury and Canton do.
English, French and German MERINOS,
Duffle, Mackinaw and Whitney BLANKETS,
English and American PRINTS,
French and Scotch GINGHAMS,
Circassians, Bombazines and Challys,
Plain and print. Mousslin de laine (Muslin of wool),
India, Satin, Lasterine, Gro de Rhine, Gro de Naples } SILKS,
Plain and figured fancy do.
Cotton, Wool and Silk HOSIERY,
Love, Breech, Chenille and Embroidered Shawls and fancy colored dress Handkerchiefs,
Silk Fringes, Capes, Collars, Muslin and Thread Edgings, Insertings and Laces,

and every thing rare and beautiful for Ladies and Gentlemen's Apparel.

—ALSO—

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Crockeryware, Paints, Dyestuffs, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Quicksilver, Crucibles, &c. &c.

☞ W. W. Elms respectfully solicits his numerous friends and acquaintances to call and examine the above Stock, and assures them that he will afford Goods on better terms than any heretofore sold in this part of the State.

Charlotte, Nov. 18, 1839. 9tf

THOMAS H. ALEXANDER

INFORMS his patrons and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING *BUSINESS*

at the stand formerly occupied by Alexander & Jamison, where he will be happy to receive the orders of his friends.

He flatters himself that by strict attention to business, he will continue to receive a share the liberal patronage enjoyed by the late firm.

GOOD FITS warranted in all cases.

Sept. 2, 1839.

WARRANTEE DEED
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

WOMAN'S FAITH.—BY MISS L. E. LANDON.

She loved you when the sunny light
Of bliss was on your brow;
That bliss has sunk in sorrow's night,
And yet—she loves you now.

She loved you when your hopes were high
Tonight every heart to thrill;
The sweetness of that tone is gone,
And yet she loves you still.

She loved you when you proudly slept,
The gayest of the gay;
Time, time, the blight of time has swept,
Dashed her love away.

She loved you when your hopes and heart
Of fortune could boast;
She saw that smile decay—depart—
And still she loved you most.

Oh! such the generous faith that glows
In woman's gentle breast—
'Tis like that star that stays and glows
Alone in night's dark vest.

That stays because each other ray,
Has left the lonely shore:
And that the wanderer on his way,
Then wants her light the more.

BEAUTY, WIT AND GOLD.—BY T. H. BAILY.

In her bower a widow dwelt,
At her feet three lovers knelt,
Each adored the ruling maid,
Each essayed her heart to touch:
One had wit and one had gold;
One was cast in beauty's mould:
Guess which was it won the prize;
Tongue, or purse, or handsome eyes!

First began the handsome man,
Passing proudly o'er her fan:
Red his lips, and white his skin—
Could such beauty fail to win?
Then stepp'd forth the man of gold,
Cash he counted, coin he told;
Wealth the burden of the tale—
Could such golden objects fail?

Then the man of wit and sense,
Won'd her with his eloquence;
Bow she heard him with a sigh—
Then she blush'd, scarce knowing why—
Then she smiled to hear him speak—
Then a tear was on her cheek:—
Beauty, vanish; gold depart!
Wit hath won the widow's heart.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GOOD STORY.

A few years ago, there came to the Lion Inn, at ———, a pleasant looking, bustling, great coated, commercial traveller sort of a body.

"Well, landlord, what have you got? rump steak, eh? oyster sauce, eh? bottle of sherry, good, eh?—send 'em up."

Dinner was served, wine was dispatched, and a glass of brandy and water comfortably settled the dinner.

"Waiter," said the traveller, coolly and dispassionately wiping his mouth with a napkin, "waiter, I am awkwardly situated."

"Sir," said the waiter expecting a love letter.

"I cannot pay you."

"Sorry for that, sir; I must call master—"

[Enter landlord.]

"My good sir, you see this is rather awkward: good dinner! capital dinner! famous wine! glorious grog!—but no cash."

The landlord looked blank.

"Pay next time—often come this road—done nothing to-day—good house of yours—a great deal, great deal in the bill way."

The landlord looked blue.

"No difference to you of course!—pleasant house this—plenty of business—happy to take your order—good credit—good bills."

"There is my bill, sir—prompt payment—I pay as I go."

"Ah, but I must go without paying.—Let us see; 17s. and 6d. Let us have a pint of sherry, together; make it up to a pound; that will square it."

"Sir, I say you are a swindler, sir! I will have my money."

"Sir, I tell you I will call and pay you in three weeks from this time, exactly, for I shall have to pass this road again."

"None of that, sir; it won't do with me; pay me my money, or I'll kick you out."

The stranger remonstrated, but the landlord kicked him out.

'You will repent this,' said the stranger.

The landlord did repent it. Three weeks after that day, punctually, the stranger re-entered the Lion Inn. The landlord looked very foolish—the stranger smiled, and held out his hand; I've come to pay you my score, as I promised.

The landlord made a thousand apologies for his rudeness. "So many swindlers about there's no knowing whom to trust." Hoped the gentleman would pardon him.

"Never mind, landlord; but come, let's have some dinner together; let's be friends. What have you got, eh?—nice little ham of your own curing? good!—greens from your own garden? famous!—bottle of sherry, and two bottles of port;—waiter, this is excellent."

Dinner passed over; the landlord hobbed and nobbed with the stranger, and they passed quite a pleasant afternoon. The landlord retired to attend to his avocations; the stranger finished his "comforter" of brandy and water, and addressed the waiter—

"Waiter, what is to pay."

"Two pounds, ten shillings, and three pence, sir, including the former account."

"And half a crown for yourself?"

"Makes two pounds, twelve shillings and nine pence, sir," replied the waiter, rubbing his hands.

"Say two pounds and thirteen shillings," said the stranger, with a benevolent smile, "and call in your master."

[Enter landlord, smiling and hospitable.]

"Sorry you are a going so soon sir."

The stranger merely said, with a fierce look, "I owed you seventeen and sixpence three weeks ago, and you kicked me out of your house for it."

The landlord began to apologize.

"No words, sir; I owed you seventeen and sixpence and you kicked me out of your house for it. I told you you would be sorry for it. I now owe you two pounds thirteen shillings;" and, quietly turning his coat tails from his seat of honor, "you must pay yourself in a chalk on the door back, for I have no money now."

FILIAL AFFECTION.

A TRUE STORY.

In a seaport town in one of the most distant provinces of France, there lived a merchant who had carried on the trade with equal honor and prosperity, until he was turned fifty years of age; and then, by a sudden series of unexpected and unavoidable losses, found himself unable to comply with his engagements; and his wife and children in whom he placed his principal happiness reduced into such a situation as doubled his distress.

His sole resource in this sad situation was the reflection that upon the strictest review of his own conduct, nothing of imprudence or iniquity appeared. He thought best therefore to repair to Paris in order to lay a statement of affairs before his creditors, that being convinced of his honesty, they might be induced to pity his misfortunes and allow him a reasonable space of time to settle his affairs. He was kindly received by some, and very civilly by all, from whence he received great hopes, which he communicated to his family. But these were speedily dashed by the cruelty of his principle creditor who caused him to be arrested and put to jail. As soon as this melancholy event was known in the country, his eldest son, who was about nineteen years old, listening only to the dictates of filial piety, came post to Paris, and threw himself at the feet of his obdurate creditor, to whom he painted the distress of the family in the most pathetic terms, but without effect: At length, in the greatest agony of mind, he said, "Sir, since you think nothing can compensate for your loss but a victim, let your resentment devolve on me.—Let me suffer instead of my father; and the miseries of a prison will seem light in procuring the liberty of a parent to console the distressed and distracted family I have left behind me. Thus, sir, you will gratify your vengeance, without sealing this irretrievable ruin." And here his sighs and tears stopped his utterance. His father's creditor beheld him upon his knees for a full quarter of an hour. He then sternly bid him rise and sit down, which he obeyed.—The gentleman then walked from one corner of the room to the other, in great agitation of mind, for about the same space of time. At length throwing his arms around the young man's neck, "I find," said he, 'there is something more valuable than money: I have an only daughter, for whose fate I have the utmost anxiety. I am resolved to fix it; in marrying you she must be happy—go, carry your father his discharge, ask his consent—bring him instantly hither—let us bury in the joy of this alliance, all remembrance of what has formerly happened.' Thus the generous gratitude of the son relieved the calamity of the worthy father. The man who had considered wealth and happiness as synonomous terms, was freed from that fatal error; and Providence vindicated the manner of its proceeding by thus bringing light out of darkness, and although a short scene of misery rewarded a virtuous family with lasting peace, in the enjoyment of that prosperity which [illegible]

THE GOLD WATCH.

A gold watch is generally regarded as a very valuable appendage to a lady's side.—It combines embellishment with utility in happy proportions. It bespeaks rank and consequence. What lady yet ever forgot her watch? And how many ladies, who cannot procure a gold watch, (for a silver one they would not wear,) envy those splendid appendages, and hate the grandeur by which they feel themselves so thoroughly eclipsed? I have now a lady's gold watch in my hand. Its case, its face, its fingers, its seals, its key and its chain, are all of burnished gold. I open it but I find that its works, without which the case though richly and elegantly chased, would be but a mere shell, and its fingers useless, are not made of gold, but of *brass*—such as candlesticks, fire irons, kettles, and the like, are made of. Gold is not sufficiently good for the works. I look further and ask what is the main spring, which puts all the works in motion, and which is concealed amidst what it moves, as many great persons are in mean actions, and I find that this main spring is made of iron! Which, then, is the most valuable, gold or iron? Iron excels them both. Iron then is the *precious metal*—the most precious metal! And yet it is regarded as a base metal! It does not sparkle in the eye—it does not make melody to the ear.

This gold watch, with *brass* works and *iron* mainspring, is an emblem of the present state of society throughout the world. Its face represents the superficially splendid and tranquil aspect of society, underneath which so much *sorrow* and evil, *energy* and talent are at work. Its seals, embellishments, devices, of gold, assimilate aristocracy.—Its fingers symbolize the master spirits of age, which point the public eye to the hour of the day. Its works of brass are in the middle classes, and its mainspring of iron in obscurity, and never thought of except when it wants winding up or when it is disordered or broke, represents the industrious and working classes, which move and nourish all, without which all the other classes could not go on, but would rust up in inactivity, and whose labor is wound up with weekly wages: the value of which labor is like the iron mainspring, concealed and forgotten, except when it gets into disorder, and endangers the working of the machine.

ROGUE OUTWITTED.

A gentleman in Massachusetts, whose name we shall call Hardin, once held a note against a knavish neighbor named Griffin, and which had become as the phrase is, outlawed. Hardin was unwilling to believe Griffin scoundrel enough to defraud him of the debt, and had neglected to compel him to pay it although he was abundantly able. The law is, we believe, that if a man acknowledges himself to be indebted to a person before evidence, after the expiration of the period allowed for the collection of a debt, then the claim is valid; otherwise it must depend entirely on the honor of the debtor. Griffin was aware that he had the shaft in his own hand, and he determined to use it. He would speak of his obligation to Hardin with perfect freedom when no one was present; acknowledged that the debt was justly due, and declare his intention of paying it occasionally; but maintained the most obstinate silence when they were in company with a third person. Experience is the prophet of events. Hardin was finally convinced that Griffin meant to cheat him out of his money; and with true Yankee sagacity, set about contriving some plan to outwit his neighbor. He called on Griffin one morning with his sleigh, and invited him to take a ride. During their ride their old topic, the note, was introduced.

"Why really," friend Griffin, "it seems to me that you ought to pay that 500 dollars; it is no inconsiderable sum for a farmer to lose. To be sure, I have no legal claim on you, but time has not removed the moral obligation."

"I will pay you as soon as I can make it convenient," said Griffin. "It is, as you say, a just debt, and you shall have the money."

"I intend to, and no thanks to your honesty, neither," replied the other. "Mr. Derby, you have heard sufficient for your purpose."

As he spoke, a hogshead which lay in the bottom of the sleigh suddenly emerged, and the person of a deacon of the parish presented itself to the eyes of the swindling debtor. Griffin paid the note without further evasion.

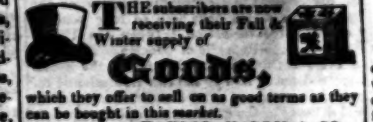
A clergyman was once accosted by a doctor, a professed deist, who asked him 'If he followed preaching to save souls?'—'Yes.' 'If he ever saw a soul?' 'No.'—'If he ever heard a soul?' 'No.' 'If he ever smelt of soul?' 'No.' 'If he ever felt a soul?' 'Yes.' 'Well,' said the doctor, 'there are four of the five senses against one, upon the question whether there is a soul:' The clergyman then asked 'If he were a doctor of medicine?' 'Yes.' 'If he ever saw a pain?' 'No.' 'If he ever heard a pain?' 'No.' 'If he ever tasted a pain?' 'No.' 'If he ever smelt a pain?' 'No.' 'If he ever felt a pain?' 'Yes.'—'Well then,' said the clergyman, 'there are also four senses against one, upon the question whether there be a pain; and, yet sir, you know there is a pain and I know there is a soul.'

Changing one's mind.—'Maint I see you home from meetin', Eunice?' said a Yankee to a girl whom he 'kinder, sorter' had a feeling for.

'No, you shan't do no sich thing. I'm otherwise engaged.'

'Well, I guess you've missed it once't—I've got my pockets chuck full of gingerbread and summons.'

'You may take my arm, Reuben.'



NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall & Winter supply of

GOODS,

which they offer to sell on as good terms as they can be bought in this market.

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

Oct. 30, 1839. 4tf

P. S. All persons having Notes and Accounts due us for the year 1838, will call and settle them immediately, for money we must have.

THE CAUSE OF BILIOUS COMPLAINTS AND A MODE OF CURE.—A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstructions. On the inferior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand, an overabundance of bile, causes frequent nausea in the stomach; and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic functional, organic or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard; as exhibited in palpitations languid pulse, tremors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggravated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art, yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxism, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given, by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

The mineral medicines often prescribed for these diseases, although they may effect a temporary cure, at the same time create an unhealthy state of the blood, and consequently tend to promote a return of the very disease which they are employed to cure. It is then by the use of purgatives, exclusively formed of vegetable compounds, which, possessing within themselves no deleterious agencies, which decomposition, combination, or alteration can develope or bring into action; and therefore capable of producing no effect, save that which is desired—that a safe remedy is found.

The LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have proved to be the most happy in their effects in cases of bilious diseases, of any purely vegetable preparation ever offered to the public. If the stomach is foul, they cleanse it by exciting it to throw off its contents; if not, they pass to the duodenum without exciting vomiting or nausea in the stomach; stimulating the neighboring viscera, as the liver and pancreas, so as to produce a more copious flow of their secretions into the intestines; stimulating the exhalent capillaries, terminating in the inner coat, which an increased flow of the useless particles of the body, foreign matters, or retained secretions, are completely discharged.

For sale wholesale and retail by the proprietor, WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, to whom all letters relative to the Medicines or orders must be directed.

☞ The Good Samaritan, explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, may be had gratis at the office 375 Broadway.

The above medicines are for sale in Charlotte by

T. J. HOLTON, Agent.

For Sale,

FROM the subscriber, 4 miles east of Concord, on the plank road, a likely young HORSE, about 14 hands high, 6 or 7 years old. Any information relative to the said horse will be thankfully received, or a liberal reward paid for his delivery to me.

JAMES A. WHITE.

Concord, Nov. 6, 1839. 4t0

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Lincoln Stewart, dec'd, will sell on Thursday, the 12th of December next, at his late residence, all his personable property, consisting of

HORSES,
Mules,
CATTLE,
Hogs,

Corn, Fodder, Gin and Running Gear, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

with other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN W. POTTS, Adm'r.

Oct. 31, 1839. 413

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and settle as an indulgence can be given; also, those having claims are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Latta, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment; and persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them authenticated as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

RUFUS REID, Executor.

Oct. 30, 1839. 4t0

NOTICE.

I EXPECT to start for the West in a few days and will be absent until next Spring or Summer. John T. Hagins is authorized to act as my agent during my absence.

DAVID HAGINS.

Bell Air, S. C. Oct. 30, 1839. 4t0

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 25th of October, a negro man named ROBBIN, about 45 years old, five feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark complected and heavy made, has on his right hand some severe scars, having been torn by a Cotton Gin. He is a shrewd smart fellow and no doubt will endeavor to get in with some white man to assist him along. I think it probable he will make for Ohio or Indiana. The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing him in any goal without the State or that I get him, and Fifty Dollars if taken within this State.

LEWIS DINKINS.

Nov. 4, 1839. 7tf

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill, in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having one connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present under the firm of Jamisons & Co. in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Oct. 18, 1839. 413

FEVER AND AGUE.—TO MY FRIENDS IN THE WEST, and particularly those who have used the *LIFE MEDICINES* in treatment of *FEVER AND AGUE*.

It is but a short time since these Medicines have been introduced in the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, wherever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is "common excuse among "regular practitioners a when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that FEVER AND AGUE is now to be added to the number of complaints which medical skill has conquered.

In Fever and Ague the *LIFE MEDICINES* not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them, and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicines is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for fever and ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive in its happy effects as *MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS*.

For further particulars of the above medicine see MOFFAT'S GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

☞ All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

NEGROES
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the County Court of Mecklenburg, (October Term, 1839,) I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the 25th of December next,

12 likely Negroes,

belonging to the estate of Henry Massey, Jr. dec'd. The sale will take place on the plantation of the deceased. Terms will be liberal and accommodating.

T. K. CURETON, Ex'r.

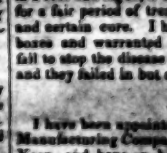
Oct. 26, 1839. 4t0

NOTICE.

THOS. TROTTER would inform the public that he has sold out his entire Establishment to S. P. Alexander, and respectfully requests all persons indebted by Note or Account to come forward and pay up; also, those having claims and indebted to Trotter & Alexander, will please call and settle, as further indulgence cannot be given.

Oct. 22, 1839.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.



THE subscribers having purchased the entire stock of goods from T. Trotter and in addition thereto, have just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of Goods, consisting in part of

Gold & Silver Lever Watches
Fine Chains and Keys

and a handsome assortment of

Breast Pins & Finger Rings,
Fine Pen Knives, &c., &c.,

which for is disposed to sell low for Cash or a short Credit to punctual dealers.

All kinds of WATCH WORK done as usual, but for CASH ONLY.

SPOONS made to order and constantly for sale.

S. P. ALEXANDER.

Oct. 22, 1839. 3tf

THE FEMALE SEMINARY
In Charlotte,

IS now open under the superintendence of Mrs. Hutchison. Persons wishing to educate their daughters in this region may have an opportunity.

The Tuitions will take a few boarders in the Academy, with a deduction; if the Parents or Guardians furnish the rations with bedding, &c. Good Boarding can be had in respectable families.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
WM. DAVIDSON,
DAN ALEXANDER,
JOHN IRWIN,
WM. J. ALEXANDER,
JOSHUA D. BOYD,
H. R. WILLIAMS,
LEROY SPRINGS,
BRALY OATES,
} Trustees.

Oct. 15, 1839. 3tf

GALLIGAN'S PILLS,
The most popular remedy in the South and West for the cure of
FEVER AND AGUE.

THE Proprietors do not pretend that these Fever and Ague Pills will cure all diseases, but they do say, and have satisfied thousands that in Fever and Ague, if used according to directions for a fair period of treatment, will effect a speedy and certain cure. I have sold over one hundred boxes and warranted them to cure, and if they fail to stop the disease the money to be refunded, and they failed in but a few cases to cure.

H. R. WILLIAMS.

I have been appointed Agent for the Lexington Manufacturing Company for the sale of their Batt Yarn, and have on hand 2,000 lbs. which I will sell low for cash only, wholesale or retail. I believe it to be superior to any yarn I have ever sold.

H. R. WILLIAMS.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Williams & Boyd is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to said firm either by Note or Book Account are requested to come forward without delay and make payment to J. D. Boyd, who is authorized to collect the debts—and who will not give much indulgence. We tender our thanks to our customers for the liberal manner in which they have encouraged us.

H. R. WILLIAMS.
J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, Aug. 17, 1839. 4tf

P. S. The business will be carried on in future by the undersigned who wishes his friends to call as usual.

H. R. WILLIAMS.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
CABARRUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1839.

Milly Edmonston, vs. Thomas Edmonston, } Petition for Divorce and Alimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Thomas Edmonston, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal, that the said Thomas Edmonston appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Cabarrus, at the court house in Concord, on the 3rd Monday in February, 1840, and answer or said petition will be heard ex-parte and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, A. J. Shankle, Clerk of our said Superior Court, at Concord, the 2d Monday in August, A. D. 1839, and the 64th of American Independence.

A. J. SHANKLE, C. S. C.
R. KIRKPATRICK, D. C.

Price adv. $10. 3m

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Colopaw Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We warrant the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1839. 433tf

Refer to
J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. WILL. H. NEAL.

P. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

Wanted,

2 JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS. None need apply but good workmen of steady and industrious habits.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

Charlotte, Aug. 2, 1839. 462tf

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

Encourage Domestic Manufactures.

THE Subscribers having purchased the property and entire interest in the Factory at Charlotte Overseen of the firm of Overseen & Gardenhire, would most respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they intend carrying on the

Coachmaking Business

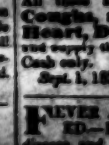
in all its various branches, at the Old Stand. They have in their employ first rate hands, a large and well assorted lot of timber, and with their own experience in the Business, long and favorably known, and one of the subscribers having been in the same house for the last 15 or 20 years of the North, we believe with the advantages we have we can make carriages work equal if not superior to any done in this section of country, and be enabled to sell as lower. We solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. All kinds of REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.

CARTER GRIFFITHEN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, Aug. 30, 1839. 464tf

Five Dollars Reward

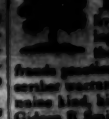


RUN the apprentice boy Henry of MINERVA, a mulatto apprentice got by the shoemaker, in April last. He is about 14 years of age of the common size, has a shuffling down foot look when spoken to. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring said apprentice boy. I will give a reward of five dollars for evidence that will convict any person who has aided him in absconding or harbouring him contrary to Law.

JOHN M. HAFFOLDT.

Charlotte, Sept. 3, 1839. 466tf

50,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis for Sale.



THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of the valuable tree (*Morus Multicaulis*) the silk worm is fed. As there has been and will be many frauds practised upon the unsuspecting, the subscriber warrants these now offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, nine years ago and are a part of the tree that gentleman has spoken often about in his writings, being the first ever brought to the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first obtained, and being now acclimated is preferable to those lately introduced into the country. It will also be cultivated by myself the present year and every care will be taken to render the tree good, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the same. As the Tree is in great demand and the season about to close for obtaining it this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointment a regular list will be kept and this advertisement discontinued as soon as the number above named is taken up. The subscriber will also make arrangements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind now fed. The worms will be fed exclusively upon the Morus Multicaulis. All communications by mail, must be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

Feb. 20, 1839. 304tf

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the tree while growing and judge for themselves.

HENRY R. WILLIAMS has just received a supply of the MATCHLESS NARRATIVE—All those afflicted with Consumptions, Coughs, and Pulmonic Affections of the Heart, Diseased Kidneys, &c., will call and supply themselves—price ONE DOLLAR a phial—Cash only.

Sept. 1, 1839. 445tf

FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.—Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and to warm and humid climates, frequently reduce every ordinary mode of cure, or so to become very distressing to the patient; and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other complaints. Marsh miasmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a removal from very slight causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once conquered, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a permanent cure of Fever and Ague, though to relieve the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a POSITIVE AND RADICAL CURE of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of late bilious-climate in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. MOFFAT that the LIFE MEDICINES are the only medicines that will THOROUGHLY effect a removal of the most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and promising portion of our country—men who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the outposts of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical experience won in the crowded cities and towns of the older states, have either returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new homes, dragging out a weary life; or lost to sight, under some disease to which they are predisposed by that terror of the West, the FEVER AND AGUE. Their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—their El Dorado becomes a desert, and the seed of promise, made in the ear, is broken to the hope.

To those individuals, Mr. Moffat would say—"Try the LIFE MEDICINES, and you will put sentiments your most sanguine expectations, for they will certainly restore you to health."

FEVER AND AGUE is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach, and combated at every stage. Seldom fatal of itself, it reduces the strength, and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon the introduction of disease Misters is unable, sometimes, to resist the assault. The Life Medicines, when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health, life, and strength.

For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the reader is referred to the Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may be obtained of the different agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions may be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All paid letters will receive immediate attention. Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John M. Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters, or box of Pills.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.